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The basketball player on this month's cover is used to admiring females. "Long" John Henry Meyer Bohlken works as a lifeguard during the summer. While be keeps an eye on the swimmers at Jones Beach State Park on Long Island, New York, the girls keep their eyes on him. We understand that Brown and Rutgers Universities wanted him to enroll but John picked Wagner College, Staten ner College, Staten Island, New York, where he keeps in trim during the win-ter playing basketball.

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A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

FOR SAGGING CUPBOARD DOORS. A magnetic device to keep cupboard doors from swinging open is the Leco-Latch being introduced by Laboratory Equipment Corp., of St. Joseph, Mich. The Leco-Latch consists of a small but powerful permanent magnet which is screwed just inside the cupboard and a steel plate which fastens to the door. The door is held firmly closed when the two pieces come in contact, yet there is no difficulty in opening it. A complete unit costs 80¢ plus postage.



EFFICIENT FILTER FOR ANY FAUCET. With water shortages developing in various parts of the country, requiring supplies from different and possibly questionable sources, a new faucet-type filter called the Aqua-Mite will be of interest to many people. According to laboratory tests reported by the manufacturer, suspended matter in drinking water can be reduced to as low as one part in a million with this device, and even the unpleasant taste and odor of chlorine-treated water is eliminated. It does not require replacement of filter screens or chemicals, weighs a halfpound, and retails for \$6.95. The manufacturer is the

Mansfield Aqua-Mite Co., 3029 N. Austin Ave., Chicago.

LOW COST BENCH TOOL. An inexpensive combination bench saw and disc sander which sells for \$27.50 f.o.b. factory has been announced by Duo-Master Industries, 239 Rowe Building, Sparta, Mich. The saw has an eight-inch blade, and the sander is nine inches in diameter. Features of the unit are a ripping fence and mitre slide, and both tables tilt from 0 to 45 degrees. The saw table is adjustable to height and either table can be removed entirely for mounting accessories. Made of cast aluminum and steel, the unit weighs only 16 pounds, and overall dimensions are 21 by 13½ by 12 inches.

FOR DARKROOM DENIZENS. Something new in the way of darkroom lights is being made by the Golden B Manufacturing Co., 11300 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 8. This device has a filter that rotates to red, yellow or green at the turn of a knob. The filter is made of three individually-colored segments of molded Bakelite plastic cemented together in cylindrical form, eight inches in length and six inches in diameter, with steel end discs that fit on a yoke in the lamp. The lamp housing is made of heavy gauge steel and rotates 360 degrees on its wall braket in either a horizontal or vertical position. The price is \$9.75 including federal tax.





HUNTING URANIUM? A new instrument which may replace the Geiger counter being used to detect radioactive materials has been announced by the Tube Department of the Radio Corporation of America. Called a "scintillation counter," the instrument consists of a phototube "eye" and a fluorescent screen or phosphor crystal. When the instrument is exposed to radiation, radioactive particles strike the screen and produce flashes of light. Light from each flash is picked up by the phototube and converted into a tremendously amplified electrical signal. The signals are then further amplified and registered on a meter or other device.

PEN-SIZED STAPLER. A new pocket-sized stapler which resembles a fountain pen is being offered by the Duo-Fast Specialty Co., 860 Fletcher St., Chicago 14. The lightweight, streamlined stapler looks so much like a fountain pen that its true nature isn't apparent till the cap is removed. This opens the jaws of a small but efficient stapling unit that will secure as many as 16 sheets, and holds a clip of 100 staples. Available in maroon, green, tan, gray, and black, with a chrome cap, it sells for \$2.95. A 14K gold model sells for \$10 plus 20 percent tax.



PLASTIC BIB. A feeding bib built like a smock with a wide pocket to catch the incvitable spills is now available in grease and moisture resistant Vinylite at a retail price of \$1. Offered by Earl & Arlington, 770 Mission St., San Francisco 3, the bib is ingeniously cut so it opens out flat for easy cleaning. Another feature is that it fastens at the neck and arms with metal grippers instead of strings. It is decorated with a silk screened duck and is bound in pastel pink or blue. Seams are electronically scaled instead of stitched.



CONVENIENT HANGER. A flexible hanger which can be instantaneously installed on any door to hold towels, garments, etc., has been announced by B-W Manufacturers, Inc., 721 N. Webster St., Kokomo, Ind. Selling for 59¢ plus postage, this Flexible Towel Bar, as it is called, requires no screws to mount and fits doors from 24 to 34 inches wide, since the bar itself is a spring. To install, it is only necessary to hook either end of the bar over the hinge edge of the door and stretch the spring to hook over the other edge of the door. It does not interfere with the opening or closing of the door.

SAFE JACKING. Practical geometry is employed in a new kind of auto jack being introduced by the Vulcan Manufacturing Co., of Winona, Minn. Breaking with tradition, this company's jack is built in the form of a tripod. One of the three legs has a channel and this holds the screw that raises or lowers the supporting hook. A handle at the top of the tripod revolves to move the hook up and down. Rated capacity of the Universal Tripod Saf-T-Lift, as it is called, is 3,000 pounds, it elevates from six inches to 30½ inches, and it folds compactly. Price is \$9.95.

CUTTER FOR PLIABLE SHEET MATERIALS. Gaskets and other similar cuttings down to a quarter of an inch in diameter, straight strips of any length, and curves of any shape can be easily cut in pliable sheet materials with a versatile new cutting instrument being offered by the Zimmerman Packing Co., 2768 Highland Ave., Cincinnati 12. The hand-sized cutter has a body of molded Bakelite with a razor-sharp blade protruding at one end. A rule and pivoting device permits precision cutting, and the blade can be adjusted for various depths of cut. It retails for \$7.50 complete.



MERRY OLDSMOBILE, ETC. If you dote on motor cars, particularly old-time gas buggies, you may be intrigued by an unusual set of prints being offered by the Creste-Andover Co., 62 E. 87th St., New York City 28. The prints show Ford's first racing car, 1893; Winton, 1898; Duryea, 1893; Cadillac, 1903; Autocar, 1902; Oldsmobilc, 1901; Packard, 1898; and Selden's first auto wagon, 1877. The complete set of eight prints sells for \$3.50 postpaid, and a deluxe set mounted on gold-bordered mats ready for framing sells for \$6.00.

TO GET A JAR AJAR. As varied as the products that go into bottles and jars are the devices that inventors have worked out to get at the contents. The latest we've heard about is an opener called Protecta-Cap, being offered by the F. and R. Manufacturing Co., 1232 Xenia Ave., Dayton 10, Ohio. Designed to open vacuum sealed or pressed lid glass jars, it does not bend the lid in opening, permitting it to be used again. Selling price is 29¢ postpaid.

MOTOR MOUNT. For home workshops, The Vermont Woodworker Co., Bennington, Vt., is introducing a novel gadget for mounting electric motors up to 1 horsepower. The Motor Mount consists of two brackets which are fastened to the workbench, and these support a mount to which one end of the motor is attached. The principle involved is that of hinging the motor on the front of the base, allowing part of its weight to be taken up by the belt. This permits quick change, uniform belt tension and power, and also makes it possible for the same motor to be quickly switched to other machines. The complete unit sells for \$1.50, and extra brackets sell for 85¢.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



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A TRUE FABLE

A Legion Post, one of those which held its meagre membership by the skin of its teeth and the salesmanship of one or two live wires, owned a large hall, a big kitchen and four bowling alleys. They were all practically unused.

The Commander used to corner individual members and ask them if for Pete's sake they wouldn't like to join a Post bowling league and keep the dust off the alleys. He would get a shrug and a polite

word, but nothing more.

After three years of this a Quiet Comrade rose at a meeting for the first time in his life and sounded off. Someone had just asked that everyone bring in a new member.

"Why the hell should I?" he shouted.

There followed a long wrangle in which the Quiet Comrade claimed nobody except a small few ever had any fun at the Post, consequently all its programs—sociable and serious—were bogging down.

The Program Chairman gave him a battle and claimed they had a heck of a lot of good programs on paper but the members were just too damned indifferent.

"Nobody will even join the bowling league," said the Program Chairman. "Look at the alleys! All dusty!"

"With all due respects to Comrade Program Chairman," said the Quiet One, "May I ask what bowling league?"

After five minutes of silence the Commander interrupted and appointed the Quiet Comrade as Bowling Chairman.

The next day the Bowling Chairman proclaimed a bowling league. He set up a schedule, named the teams, announced prizes, engaged pinboys and put a dead-line on entries.

Twenty men bowled in that year.

The next year the Bowling Chairman announced two bowling leagues, one Mondays and one Wcdnesdays — and wrote a regular chit-chat bowling column in the Post paper.

There were 85 applicants.

The following year there were different leagues each night of the week. All of them had to use more than the regulation five men to a team. Now nearly 160 members, including a lot of new ones, use the alleys at least once a week all winter.

Last year the Bowling Chairman became Commander. He found two energetic athletes among the new members and proclaimed a Junior Baseball team, run by the two youngsters. He found a restless old member who had dropped out and dragged him back in, made him Program Chairman. This Program Chairman proclaimed every Wednesday night as Post Dance Night, every Friday as Host-to-Teen-Agers Night, every Saturday as Barbecue Night in the Post's big kitchen. The place is jammed. Membership is up. All sorts of committees do all sorts of things for the Post and for the town.

Moral: Facilities do not a program make, nor paper plans a Post.

BRASS KNUCKLES

Quite a few Legionnaires have been sending us clippings from papers and magazines decrying the cost of veterans. Some of those who send us clippings wonder which side to take.

A self-appointed Tax Foundation cries that veterans have cost the country \$34,000,000,000 since War Two. That's no joking matter. But -

If the Tax Foundation is interested in acquainting the public with facts rather than in inciting the country against veterans and veterans against themselves it has another duty. It must show also that you don't tear 16,000,000 men and women loose from their homes for as long as five years, cut millions of them away from their old jobs, deprive all the younger ones of their training for competition in civilian life, kill tens of thousands of them, maim hundreds of thousands, pay them a miserable wage while you do it ... and then undo the damage - as Congress honestly tried to – with peanuts.

Those are the big facts behind the cost of veterans benefits. All the present tubthumpers are discreetly silent about the big facts in their "analyses."

Veterans and others are being disturbed by snide newspaper columns pointing out that an alcoholic and a convicted thief used 52-20, while a couple of slick agents gave useless courses to veterans under the GI Bill. The readers of those stories are entitled to the big story too, as well as bits of dirty linen.

The big fact is that 52-20 and GI training and education carried millions of veterans over the hump on discharge and spared the nation an unprecedented job crisis and relief crisis in 1946-1947. The two programs probably prevented a mammoth bonus march born out of desperation at that time. On this biggest of all facts there is utter silence today.

We don't intend to defend the fringe of abuse. But we resent the lie that the abuse is the story of those two programs. We are happy to say that even a lot of the so-called abuse is pure propaganda and is not real abuse at all.

For instance a very sincere veteran wrote us recently that he had heard stories that some veterans were getting GI training in chicken sexing. If that's what they're doing let's abandon job training, he said.

The person who got him all worked up over chicken sexing depended on the ludicrous sound of chicken sexing to sell GI training short, and succeeded. Our friend didn't tell us what was wrong with chicken sexing, so we called up Arthur H. Jenkins, editor of The Farm Journal, and put the question to him. Said Jenkins: "Chicken sexing is an honorable and important job in a limited field. It requires a high degree of specialized skill. It pays well and is vitally important to our poultry industry. There is no reason why any GI who wishes should not have training in it."

But it sounds so silly that it makes a nice set of brass knuckles to use against the GI Bill.



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The American Legion Magazine • February, 1950 • 7

Vitalis *LIVE-ACTION** care...



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SEE the difference in your hair! Now see how much neater, handsomer your hair looks—set to *stay* that way all day! No "patent-leather" shine. Vitalis contains no greasy liquid petrolatum—just pure, natural vegetable oil. For a scalp that *feels* its best and hair that *looks* its best, get "Live-Action" Vitalis at any drug counter or at your barber shop.



"60-Second Workout"

Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, One Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE

The article in Sound Off! written by a World War I nurse praising the VA Hospital in West Los Angeles, brought to mind my recent experience in our Denver Fitzsimmons Army and Veteran Hospital, after being practically given up by my private physician, also an ex-vet. I was sent out to Fitzsimmons and was given a private room with all the oxygen, X-Rays, etc., that a Coronary required, and was even hand fed for the first week. But what really made me realize what a wonderful democracy we have was that during all the nine weeks I had a general on one side and a major on the other (Russian papers please copy) and I was only a P.F.C.

Richard H. Wagner Denver, Colo.

THE GI BILL ARTICLES

This, I suppose, is as good a time as any to sound off about the series of articles on that great piece of legislation you helped put through, so that our boys might have that which should rightfully be theirs. The only thing which I did not like was that I had to wait three months for it all to arrive. Since it was continued anyway, I kept all three issues, and now with the last, in which the story of enactment of the bill is carried, I spent more than half the night having myself one really good time reading it. I consider this series one of the best true things the Legion ever had anything to do with.

Oh no, I am not a veteran of any war. I was born with punk eyes, but ever since your fine publication first came out in the braille system, I have been reading it, and feel that after all these years, I sort of know you fellows.... I am a piano tuner.

Louis Schuldt Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR ALL VETERANS

I am a disabled veteran and want the Legion to know how much I appreciate their handling of my claim. I had my spine injured in an accident in Korea. I was discharged with a 10% rating, later on increased to 30%. I had a spine operation and was given a 10% increase which made a total of 40%. I am unable to work and could not support my wife and three children on a 40% disability rating. I then changed my power of attorney to

the Legion and was re-examined and received notice that my rating was increased to 100% disability.... Please, Mr. Editor, will you publish this in Sound Off! so that the veterans will know that the Legion is fighting for them as its service officers have for me. It may put some veteran on the right road.

Thomas M. Williams Wheeling, W. Va.

MAGAZINE AS TEXTBOOK

It might interest you to know that I am using The American Legion Magazine as a supplement course in teaching of Problems of Democracy. Why not suggest to veterans that are in the teaching profession, that this magazine can be used for such a purpose. Many schools are using Reader's Digest, but I firmly believe that the Legion Magazine has a fine group of articles that can aid in developing better citizenship in our youth.

Lester Smith Harrison Valley, Pa.

EMMETT AND OTTO

Those pictures with Legionnaire Jerry Horna's letter in the December Sound Off! (page 9) are not both of Emmett Kelly. The one on the right is Otto Griebling. Otto has always considered Emmett the greatest of tramp comics, but a good many prominent clowns think Otto's the best. They are both grand fellows.

John H. Wilson Ripon, Wis.

▼ Those who agreed with Mr. Wilson that the man on the right in the December photos is indeed Otto include John H. Walker of Detroit, Steve Coldwater, Mich., and Steve E. Sepos of Detroit, as well as Mrs. Robert Hodgson, Galveston, Indiana, an aerialist who remembers Mr. Kelly as a double trapeze performer and Mr. Griebling as a bareback rider before they became clowns. Editors

SERVICE PREFERENCE

I am a veteran of four and a half years' army service, including combat duty on the Solomon Islands and the Philippines. I have a mark of 97 on both the clerk and carrier list in the post office of our town. I also have a mark of 110 on the mail handler list. However, despite the fact that the regional officer has submitted my name with the list of eligibles, the local postmaster has rejected it three times

under the civil service rule of three.

My disability is one of forty percent.

I went to see my service officer and he told me my only hope was to see a politician. Do you think this is a fair shake?

Bay State Veteran

SHOULDER PATCH O.K.

I would like to suggest the Legion allow members to wear their old Division shoulder patch or a Division pin of some kind on the Legion uniform.

I had a swell time at the national convention but believe I miss many comrades from the old Division that I could have met if I had seen the old Division shoulder patch.

Red Lion, Pa.

▼ The wartime unit shoulder patch may be worn on the Legion uniform, left shoulder, in exactly the same manner as the wartime unit patch is worn by men still in service. This has been the custom in the Legion for many years. Some, however, prefer to display the patch on their caps.

Editors

WHAT RADAR CAN'T DO

Since "Radar" was such a marvelous help in World War II, isn't there some way we could put it to a most wonderful use now, by using it to help locate fallen aircraft?

Isn't it possible, that this could be worked out, so by flying over the area where plane was last reported, this would show a signal indicating wreckage below even though it could not be seen from above? In this way help could be sent immediately to survivors and many lives would be saved.

As so many of these accidents are our service boys and Legionnaires, isn't there some way we can help in saving them?

Mrs. Herchel Nichols Quincy, Illinois

▼ Radar is used to a certain extent in locating planes which have gone down at sea. During the war a collapsible antenna was made part of the equipment of emergency life rafts carried by all planes. The principle of radar is that a set carried in a plane sends out a radio signal. This signal strikes a solid object, is reflected back to the set, and on a screen, through the medium of a cathode ray tube, shows a reflection of the target. Since in radar, unlike television, the set generates its own signal and is not receiving one transmitted from another station, the images received are not very clear and radar operators must be trained to recognize the patterns which various targets put on their radar scopes. A life raft bouncing around on a vast expanse of ocean offers a very small target. Even the radar antenna when hoisted is not more than six or seven feet above the sea and unless conditions are absolutely perfect, the reflection from this antenna can very well go unnoticed by an observer. Some work has also been done on radar signal generating devices to be carried as part of the equipment of life rafts. The problems to be solved here, however, are the high voltages required and the large size of the set. Editors

BICYCLE QUIZ 10.7

How would you play them?



3 Whatever game you play, men who play cards agree...

Bicycle is the C.....C.

JUST OFF THE PRESS! New 1950 "Official Rules of Card Games" — 256 pages, 165 games! All the new ones! For more fun with cards get this interesting book right away! Just mail 15¢ with name and address to Dept. 81:

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Zenith Glare-Ban Black Tube TV



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Zenith's "New Pacemaker"... AM table receiver of smart, advanced styling with huge circular dial... full-toned and full-powered, with Zenith Wavemagnet†, Consol-Tone†, Zenith-built Alnico 5 speaker ... exclusive Zenith features no other radio can give you at any price! Only \$1995*



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Of Course, with BUILT-IN AERIAL—Zenith's Exclusive "Picturemagnet" ... plus One Knob Automatic Tuning and Famous Giant Circle Screen

The secret of Zenith's picture superiority is the amazingly ingenious use of "Black Oxide" glass in the lens of the picture tube itself. Eyestraining glare and "blur" are reduced—picture clarity is greatly increased even in broad daylight or fully lighted rooms! Medical authorities recommend this way to view television.

And you enjoy all this without an outside aerial in many locations, thanks to Zenith's sensational new "Picturemagnet" television aerial—built-in, exclusive! You enjoy, too, the famous Giant Circle Screen with Picture Control—your choice of circular or rectangular picture at the flick of a finger! You enjoy One-Knob Tuning—one twist makes all 7 necessary adjustments automatically! Genuine Armstrong FM sound... provision for ultra high frequencies without a converter... gorgeous new cabinets... all at prices that will open your eyes in sheer amazement. Don't delay—see Zenith† Glare-Ban "Black" Tube TV today!

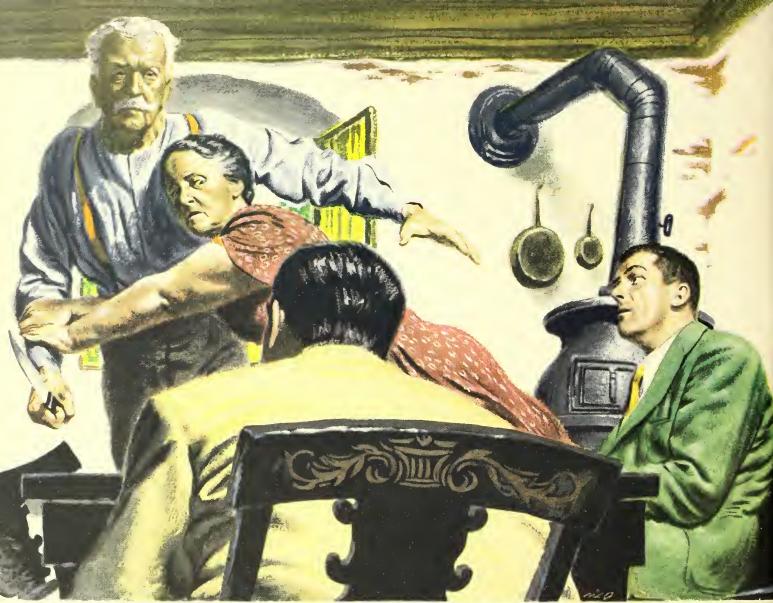


New Zenith "Lexington"... Television console with Giant 165 sq. in. "Black" Tube picture, built-in "Picturemagnet" aerial and the many other wonderfeatures only Zenith can give you! Period design cabinet of exceptional elegance, in genuine Mahogany vencers finished to satiny luster.



1949





THE WOMAN dashed across the room and seized her husband's arm, "No, Otto," she cried, "it is not worth it!"

(continued)

What the Germans Really Think

but docs he know what she really thinks?

In Munich a captain has a German chauffeur lately a Nazi tank commander. What does this man ponder while driving his American master about the devastated town?

In Bavaria an old man and his son are released from prison early because of good behavior. Have they changed? What are their real thoughts? They are all part of a growing voice in Germany—a voice which speaks nothing but German—is intended for German ears alone.

Most Germans still find it safer to express their thoughts furtively in places where the conquerors rarely venture, and it was to these places—back-alley beerhalls and remote Bavarian villages—that Ib Melchior and I went to find the story of the Germany

that only the Germans themselves see.

Melchior speaks German fluently with a Bavarian accent to boot—and I confined myself to brief remarks and plenty of listening. What I heard made me shudder.

On the first day of our quest, Melchior stopped a German on the street in Wiesbaden and asked for a match.

"I once lived here," said Melchior casually as he accepted the light. "The city is changed."

"Yes," muttered the German with a baleful glance at some passing GI's. "They ruined our city—and now they are here to enjoy themselves among the ruins and misery they caused."

"But we will rebuild! Surely they cooperate in rebuilding the city?"

"Cooperate?" said the other with a queer smile. "You have not heard the story we tell in Wiesbaden. I will tell you. Then draw your own conclusions.

"One of our German officers returned from a PW camp in England and was interviewed by an American Military Government official.

"The American asked the officer, 'Now you have seen the postwar condition of Germany, how long do you think it will take the German people to rebuild your country?'

"'Forty-one years."

"'Forty-one years!' exclaimed the astonished American. 'Why forty-one years?'

"'Well,' smiled the officer, 'you intend to stay here forty, don't you?'"

The German laughed, and so did we. "They may wish to stay," he said, leaving, "but I do not think they will—for long. We do not want the foreigners here!"

That evening we visited a small, exclusive nightclub buried in the bowels of a bomb-shattered mansion, where two cheery, buxom barmaids presided

over a little group of happily celebrating Germans—including us. The bar was "Off-limits" to all Americans, but such orders are easily broken, and this evening an American couple paid a visit to the place accompanied by a European, obviously a Jew. They ordered a bottle of champagne.

Outwardly nothing changed in that little bar, deep in a Wiesbaden cellar. The laughter became perhaps a little shriller, the conversation a little more guarded, but the barmaids were as charming as ever. Not until the "foreigners" rose to leave was it apparent that a change had taken place in the attitude of the other guests. An expectant hush fell over the room, and every eye followed the intruders out.

"You see," said our amiable barmaid to us, vigorously polishing the glass used by the Jew, "Es ist genau wie vor unser'm Adolf—It is just like before our Adolf—the Jews and the foreigners have all the money!"

She banged the shining glass angrily on the counter.

"I say throw the foreigners the hell out of here! What are we waiting for?"

Such is the refrain of Germany's new voice. As yet it is only tentatively trying its strength—but it is to be heard everywhere. To what extent we were to find out later, when we risked our lives to learn the truth about Germany's secret thoughts.

We had no definite goal except one small village deep in the Bavarian mountains. Here we intended to revisit the scene of one of Melchior's exploits as an intelligence agent immediately after VE-day. Perhaps it would be dangerous for Melchior, whom these people had ample reason to hate bitterly, to return – unarmed this time – to this remote village, but the risk was worth taking.

This is what happened five years ago, as Melchior tells it;

"During the summer of 1945 an-

"YOU ARE still a foreigner," he said. "Go away and leave us alone"



other Intelligence Agent, Tom Winkler, and I went to the farm of a Zollman family in the Bavarian mountains. The family consisted of an elderly couple, a 16-year-old daughter, and a son recently discharged from the Wehrmacht. The old Zollman had been 'Ortsbauernführer' — the Nazi leader of his village. A Polish slave laborer had accused them of concealing guns and ammunition, one of the worst crimes under Military Government.

"We separated the two men, made a thorough search of the farm and interrogated the entire family. But they gave us absolutely no information.

"The son was extremely nervous, possibly because during his career in the Wehrmacht he had seen what could happen to people who refused to talk! When finally we told him his father had admitted hiding the weapons in the woods near their farm he broke down and confessed that the weapons consisted of five rifles, a shotgun and four pistols, all with ammunition, well oiled, and packed in tar paper.

"The old Zollman had told us nothing, but the entire farm had been searched, and we reasoned that the only place the Zollmans could have hidden the cache would be in the woods beginning a scant hundred yards from the house.

"We ordered the two men to show us where the arms were hidden, and with the son leading the way we started into the woods.

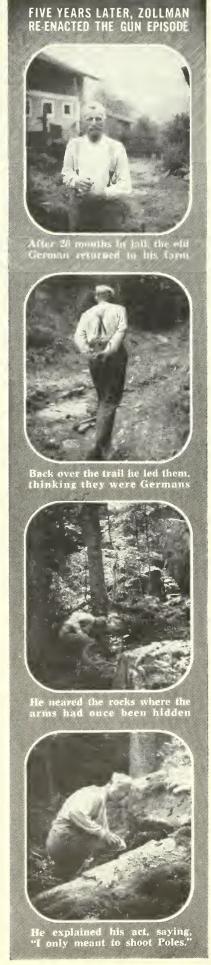
"After walking about half a mile. we discovered that father and son had been able to communicate with each other despite the fact that we had been keeping an eye on them. They had found out that neither of them actually had told us where the weapons were concealed. Suddenly they stopped. When we urged them on the father answered us, his eyes blazing triumph. What his son had told us was not true, he claimed. He had been so

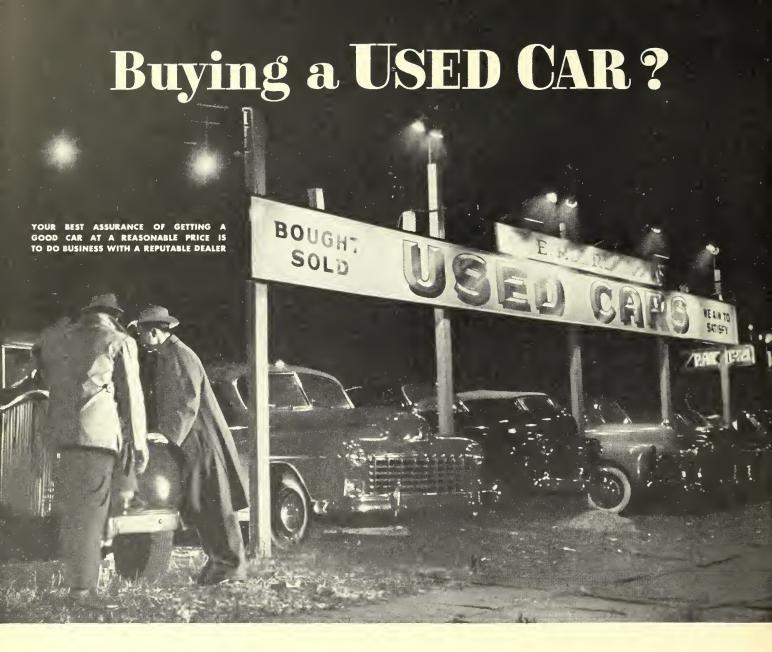
frightened and confused he hadn't known what he said. There were no guns hidden in the woods

"We were in a spot. It would be impossible to find the hiding place ourselves.

"But we figured that we must be pretty close to the hidden arsenal, and we were determined to find it. So Tom took the father and I took the son, and we went into opposite directions into the woods, guns drawn.

"The son was easiest to break, as he had shown before, and as we walked I worked on his nerves, pointing out that if I were to (Continued on page 48)





If you cannot afford a new auto, look around the used car lots. Good buys are plentiful, if you know what to look for and understand values

By RAY W. SHERMAN

O YOU WANT TO BUY A CAR.
What will you have to pay? What will you get for your money?

One thing at this moment seems certain. You'll pay less and get more than

you did a few months back. The market began to soften about a year ago and last summer took a slide. A used car that sold for \$850 now sells for \$550 or \$600 and by the time you read this it may be even less.

New cars also cost less. When demand was brisk following the war cars were equipped with radio, heater, seat covers, cigarette lighter, undercoating, fender guides, back-up light, fog light, spot light, grille guards and a few other things and you took it that way or not at all. Today you can have it any way you want it, thereby saving perhaps \$200.

Most of us would like one of the new cars but, even with the easier market, they run into money. Retail prices at the factory on the 4-door sedans of the three leading low-priced lines as of late 1949 averaged nearly \$1600, including Federal taxes, But to that must be added other items, one of which is freight. On one low-priced model it would be about \$70 in the New York area. In some western cities it would be much more.

Then, most folks want a heater. That can add \$35 to \$60. A radio, \$65 to \$80.

The new car is heading for \$1800. In some areas it could come close to \$2000 with the extras most people want.

That, in general, is the low-priced field among over-100-inch wheelbase cars. Above it the figure quickly passes \$2000, flits by \$3000 and even tops \$5000.

But one doesn't have to buy a new car to get satisfactory transportation. Values in used cars are greater than for a long time. Nor need we shy at the term "used." All cars on the road are "used." The only "new" ones are on dealers' floors. The homes most of us occupy were "used" by someone else before we moved in. Sometimes a used car is a better buy than a new one on a miles-per-dollar basis.

What a buyer can get for his money depends on various factors. Unusual business activity in an area will mean higher prices. Ability to "shop" in a big city tends to hold prices down as compared with smaller towns, Present always is that freight factor, which is reflected in used cars, for a used car price is to an extent a percentage of what new cars sell for. Freight is the important variant and figures hereafter quoted will be in the New York area. They will be shaded up or down depending on locality and conditions. Indicative of the variance in areas are the following prices of a 1941 sedan of the "big three" in several cities. The prices are "average retail" from the National Automobile Dealers Association's "Official Used Car Guide," compiled from sales in all parts of the country and available to anyone on a subscription basis. These variations may be applied to most figures hereafter quoted.

Chevrolet Ford Plymouth
New York \$595 \$535 \$565
Denver \$625 \$575 \$575
Los Angeles \$735 \$695 \$655

Basic in any consideration of used car buying is: Don't buy a car you can't afford to run. You might be able to get a fifteen-year-old Cadillac for less than \$100 but your gas consumption would be high and every time you had to buy a new tire it would cost between \$30 and \$40. Obviously, the older a car is the more costly repairs and maintenance are likely to be. Often a cheap used car is no bargain.

But, what can you get for your money? For post-war cars—1946, 1947, 1948 or 1949—you'll pay from about \$850 up to near the new car price. For a pre-war car the price will be considerably less.

A 1941 is likely to fall in the \$400 to \$600 class.

A 1940, \$300 to \$450.

A 1939, \$250 to \$350.

For 1938 and older the price falls uncertainly. A 1936 Chevrolet, Ford or

Plymouth may sell for \$200 or less, a field for the fellow with mechanic's fingers, who can not only judge machinery but keep it running after he gets it.

A point that should be cleared up is this matter of pre-war and post-war cars. Rumor persists that a '41 is better than a '46 or later. It isn't true. The rumor arose when, in the effort to get into production after the war ended, there were cases of hurried workmanship and perhaps some instances of faulty materials. However, the buyer of a new car was able to adjust matters with his dealer and the general assumption is that if a buyer has driven a car any length of time the "bugs" are out. As for all pre-war cars being better than post-war cars it isn't true.

Topping the post-war list, and selling for close to the new car price, are 1949s driven "only a few miles." In all used car buying your confidence in the dealer is important, which poses a problem for individual solution. However, if that "few miles" is a true de-

scription the car may be a real bargain, even though its price is high.

In the automobile business it is not the practice for a new car dealer to cut prices on new cars. He may induce a sale by making a high allowance on your old car but that is not considered cutting the price on the new one. However, in a slowing market a dealer may find himself with more new cars than he can sell and he wants to get his money out of them. Sometimes he will sell his new cars to a used car dealer at or near his own wholesale price, whereupon the used car dealer will offer them at less than new car list. They are new cars at cut prices. That "only a few miles" is a concession to a trade custom.

Of course, some 1949s are really used. Such will crowd up close to the new car price on the theory that most of their mileage is still in them. Mileage incidentally is the measure of a car. Well cared for, cars have given 150,000 miles or more, with replaced tires and some (Continued on page 41)

A SMART BUYER DOES MORE THAN LOOK AT THE PAINT AND ACCESSORIES



THE EXHAUST PIPE can tell you a lot about the car, and warn you of a heavy oil burner



SLIP COVERS are attractive, but may be hiding upholstery that belongs in the rag ba



TIRES can be switched so the inside walls bear the marks of many curbstone beatings



UNDER THE HOOD you may find signs of leaky gaskets, worn cables, a welded block, e.

What the KUSSIAN

A chain reaction has been started that is

going to have a direct effect on your life from this time on.

You'll have to pay for any security you get

By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

N ATOMIC EXPLOSION has taken place in the Soviet Union.

This is a fact which will have an immense influence on your daily life, your future and the future of your children, on your pocketbook and your peace of mind. As the tension increases, those of you who were overseas last time may come to realize what war-or strains not dissimilar to those of war-may mean to the folks on the home front. In fact, it may well prove that the only hope of avoiding a shooting war is the forging on the

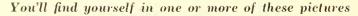
home front of an unbreakable will to stand firm, a national unity of purpose which no enemy will dare to challenge.

You should cherish no comfortable illusions about the importance of what has happened - whatever soothing syrup may be poured out from official syrup-pots.

The dreaded atomic arms race has begun. From now on, the United States and the Soviet Union will be desperately at work piling up their stores of atomic bombs, we seeking to maintain

our lead, the Russians seeking to over-

Don't take refuge in the silly idea that this was just an accidental explosion, that the Russians haven't really made a bomb yet. Responsible





YOUR JOB may move to some other section



GREATER security will call for more taxes

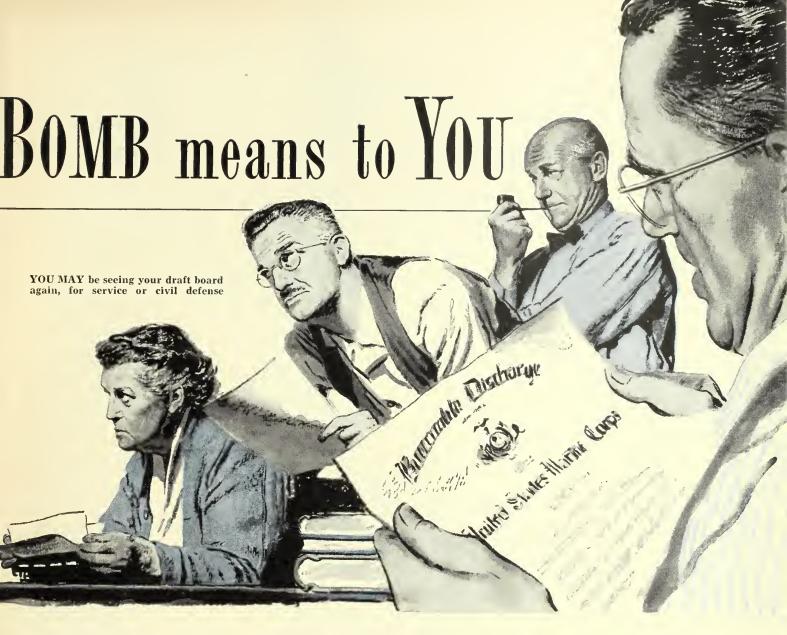




YOU'LL LOOK for a safe spot for your home



YOUR children may develop a strange outlook UNIVERSAL Military Training is coming to life THE FUTURE will be "a time to try men's souls"



scientists laugh at this theory. It's just wishful thinking. As Professor Rabinowitch of the University of Illinois points out in The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, "Whatever the type of the Soviet atomic explosion, it signifies that the Soviet scientists and engineers have been able to produce more-than-critical amounts of fissionable elements (plutonium, Uranium-235 or Uranium-233), since no smaller amount will explode under any conditions." If they can do that, they can make a bomb. If they can make one bomb, they can make more. And the very fact that they have produced their first explosion well in advance of the time that our "educated guessers" believed probable, testifies to the feverish energy with which they are pursuing their atomic development, and to the fact that they have been willing to make the greatest sacrifices to achieve early success. It isn't likely that this energy will now evaporate. From now on, the Soviet atomic stockpile will grow. The knowledge of its

growth will abide with us day by day, month by month, year by year.

Of course, there can be a miracle of good luck - the Soviet Government might suddenly agree to an international plan for control of atomic weapons which would include real safeguards, such as the plan proposed by the majority of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This might happen - but it is not likely to happen. There is no present sign that the Soviet position on this question has changed in the least, or that the majority position can be modified sufficiently to meet Soviet demands without whittling away its safeguards to the danger point.

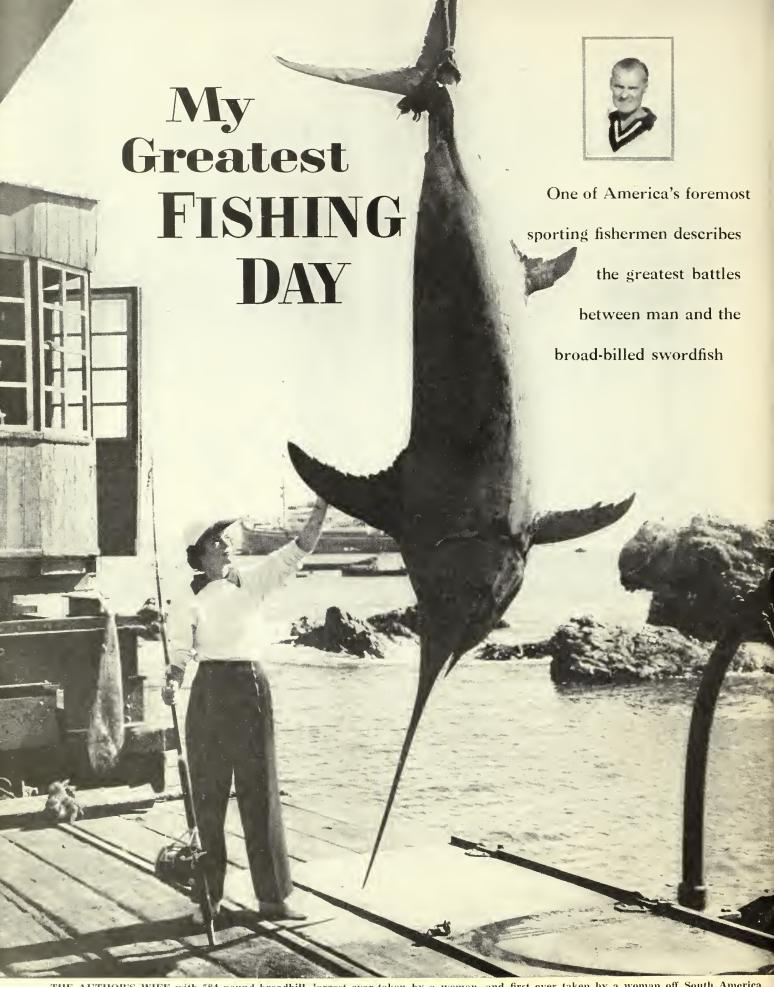
On the other hand, the world might be plunged suddenly into the abyss of a third World War. This might happen, too, any day—but there are no present signs that war is imminent.

Setting aside these two extremes of good luck and bad luck, let us see what the probabilities of the immediate future are and how they will affect you and me and all Americans.

The likelihood is that we are now entering a period of increasing strain and anxiety, as we realize more and more acutely that the Russians are building up their atomic stockpile, while the interminable political crises continue in dreary succession with the unspoken but ever-present threat of atomic war lurking behind each ominous headline, each outpouring of Soviet abuse.

What will this mean to you?

To begin with, it will probably mean higher taxes. Despite all attempts to keep down military expenditures, these will tend to rise. The country will demand more security. Purely defensive measures, such as a complete radar "picket fence" and squadrons of interceptor aircraft will have to be added to the offensive striking power we now possess. There will be strong local pressures for various measures of local application—for example (just one of many) the Pacific Northwest will set up a (Continued on page 52)



THE AUTHOR'S WIFE with 584 pound broadbill, largest ever taken by a woman, and first ever taken by a woman off South America

By KIP FARRINGTON, JR.

NE DAY in 1913 a man named W. C. Boschen was fishing the channel between Catalina and the Clemente Islands and hooked onto a broadbill swordfish. This was eight years after the first marlin had been taken on rod and reel, fifteen years after the first tuna. But no broadbill swordfish had ever been brought to gaff on a sportsman's tackle.

This Boschen was a sportsman. He fought his fish for hours — and the word "fought" is correctly used here, for although he finally boated his fish it was not before he himself had been so severely ruptured that he died as a result of his injuries. And dying he changed his will to leave \$10,000 to the Catalina boatman who was with him during that struggle, along with instructions that his ashes be scattered over the waters of the channel where the broadbill swordfish stray.

Since Boschen's day there have been other broadbills taken in that channel and in other parts of the world, but the number remains relatively small: a total of 369 and by less than 100 persons. And every man or woman who has ever boated one remembers it as one of the high points of his life, no matter what else he may have done.

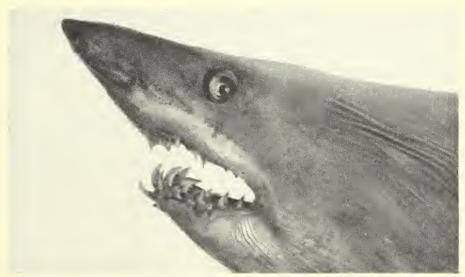
Michael Lerner has caught practically every species of game fish that inhabits the oceans of the world, and he has shot big game from Alaska to Africa. Yet after having caught twenty-three swordfish (more than any other one person) he says that stalking and fighting the broadbill is by all odds the greatest thrill in sports. Zane Grey called the broadbill "the greatest gladiator in the world," and he had reason. In eight years of fishing off Catalina he took only two, and he tells how one of these, after having fought for eleven hours, and still hooked, began to feed on flying fish.

I had a somewhat similar experience: on July 11, 1940 off Montauk Point I had fought a broadbill for four hours and thirty minutes when he began to feed on a school of bonita. Evidently the meal revived him, for he kept fighting and as it grew dark he suddenly turned on the boat and chased it wide open for twenty-five minutes, his sword raised and the leader out of water. I finally brought him to gaff after eight hours and fifty-five minutes, the longest fight I've ever had. He proved to be quite small for a broadbill, weighing only 316 pounds.

On another occasion my wife hooked one that was by no means so small. She fought it for eight and a half hours and then I took her off it - the only time I have ever done such a thing; but she had injured her back so severely that it still troubles her now, years later. Anyway, I took the rod and the fight went on, another hour and then another. It grew dark and with darkness a broadbill seems to gain strength and viciousness. This one had been hooked for just exactly eleven hours when suddenly, about a hundred vards from the boat, he surfaced. It was a dark night with phosphorus in the water and when he broke the surface the water exploded like a thousand tiny starshells shot into the sky. Against the glowing surface I

could see, or fancied I could see, the great bulk of him and the sword raised against the sky.

Then came such a blow on the tackle that I was almost torn from my seat, and then another blow, and I knew that the broadbill was lashing at the leader with his sword. It was a cable leader, tested at five hundred pounds, but even so there was a limit to what it could stand. There was a third terrible shock, and the rod hung seemingly weightless in my hands and I sat there, feeling almost sick with that mingling of regret and sheer physical relief which a man can feel after losing a big fish. (Continued on page 57)



THE BROADBILL is afraid of nothing in this world except (above) the giant Mako shark, which renders broadbills helpless by ripping off their tails from behind



AFTER a long search you may find a broadbill sunning himself just under the surface, looking moustrous and motionless, with dorsal fin and tail showing

THE FIRST MAN to land a broadbill died of rupture ineutred in the long fight. Below is one of six pictures ever taken of broadbill leaping on angler's line



STEVE NELSON: UNWELCOME GUEST

Fraud and government stupidity made this commie's entry into the U.S. possible. His record since then cries out for an overhaul of our haphazard passport system which lets such characters in – and out

By DONALD ROBINSON

HE DAY the grim news broke that Soviet Russia has the atomic bomb, a stocky, darkcomplexioned man with fanatical blue eyes, who calls himself an American citizen, smiled,

Unlike most Americans, the darkcomplexioned man had good reason to smile that day. He had contributed personally to the development of the Russian A-bomb. Single-handed, he had run a communist espionage ring which stole some of America's most precious atomic secrets.

The name of this dark-complexioned man is Steve Nelson, alias Louis Evans, alias Joseph Fleischinger, alías "Hugo," and despite overwhelming evidence of his espionage activities, he is still at liberty in the United States today. Fantastically, there are no charges whatever pending against him. Six times he has duped the United States Government, and each time he has got away with it. All America is now paying for the tragic boners the Government has pulled in his case.

It was Nelson's hoarse voice that United States counter-espionage agents heard calling the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, early one March morning in 1943, Speaking in on English that was tinged with a thick European accent, he asked to be connected with Peter Ivanof, the Soviet Vice Consul.

"This is Hugo," he said when Ivanof picked up the phone. "I want to see you some place where we won't be watched."

"Let's meet at the usual place," the U. S. agents heard Ivanof say in reply.

That afternoon, the Government agents followed stocky, dark-complexioned Nelson as he sneaked into the park which surrounds St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco. The Soviet Vice Consul was there ahead of him, sitting on a bench in an isolated spot. The two talked briefly and then Nelson handed the Russian a sheath of papers.

Written on those papers, in Nelson's own handwriting, was one of the most important formulas in the production of the atomic bomb. It had been stolen right out of the closely-guarded University of California Radiation Laboratories, then the very hub of the U.S. Army's atomic bomb project.

To this day, no action has been taken against Nelson for this proved act of wartime espionage, Nor has Nelson ever been pun-



commie hierarchy. Since this picture was taken most of his fellow-

ished for any of his other crimes against the United States Government. He is living openly with his wife and child in Harmarville, Pa., near Pittsburgh.

Who is this Steve Nelson? He was until recently - and he still

NELSON got into this country as "Joseph Fleischinger," the son of a Josef Fleischinger





of conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States

may be - an ace operative of the Soviet MVD. He is now, and for years has been, a ranking official of the American Communist Party.

How has Nelson managed to dupe the U. S. Government so consistently?

On the basis of a probing investigation,

WHEN NELSON went to Spain to fight for "democracy" he used the name Joseph Fleischinger and swore that Philadelphia was his birthplace

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STEVE NELSON as he appeared in the uniform of Spanish democracy. (See "The Nation.")

ment for not following its ad-

Nettled, the Justice Depart-

this writer can say that the answer to that question lies in an incredible record of Government inefficiency that stretches back for 30 years. That Steve Nelson has been able to betray the United States to Russia - and get away with it - is due to six unbelievable blunders on the part of federal authorities.

Here are the facts, as found by this writer in obscure Government files.

Nelson was born Stefan Mesarosh

on January 1, 1903 at Chaglich, Yugoslavia. He was 17 when he first came to this country on June 12, 1920.

His very first admission to the United States was illegal. He, his mother and two sisters won entry to America by claiming to be the wife and children of a naturalized U.S. citizen named Josef Fleischinger. Actually, Fleischinger was not Mrs. Mesarosh's husband at all. He was her brotherin-law. (Continued on page 44)

26
My last passport was obtained from (liber Washington, or location of office abroad) On (Date)
and is submitted herewith for cancelation (Give disposition of passport if it cannot be submitted)
I intend to visit the following countries for the purposes indicated:
Trance Trans
(Names of countries to be visited) (Purposes of visite)
and I inteed to return to the United States within
DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPH OF APPLICANT
Heightfeet,Inches.
Half & U Brown
Eyes / 2 au
Distinguishing marks or features (Note any marks or sours on bands or face)
by which applicant may be identified)
Place of birth / M. La / C. ((1)ty nod State)
Date of birth 7 ef 29 - 1904
(Modth, day, and sear) Joseph Lleisela.m.
Occupation _ alexana
ADDRESS
I request that my passport be inailed to the following address: Note - A passport will not be mailed to a botel selfress unless the hotel of the
Name Sor Cylin Fleishargen applient's place of permanent residence Number and street 249 5 10 th AT
Tell 1
Number and street 199 102
City and State Phila 12
I solemnly swear that the statements made on both sides of this application are true and that the photography attacked
hereto is a likeness of me. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE
Further, I do solenuly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all company
loreign and tiomestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any
mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.
(Aignature of applicant)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
[Seal of Color] / / heler fits
The state of the s
Clerk of the Court of .
AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFYING WITNESS
I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at the address written below my
signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the afficiavit herein before set forth to be a citizen of the United States; that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, I solemnly
Grant May
swear that I have known the applicant personally for
If writness has been resued a pessport, give number if known and date or approximate date or issue.
No. Date of issue (Name of wines)
No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection with the execution of the application or obtaining the passport (Residence otherwise of witness) Ph. C. R.
(Kesideoce arbitress of attness) Phi G. R.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this . 19th day of Telenary 1937
100 F 1 Ch 1 8
[BRAL OF COURT]
Clerk of the
Note —II applicant was born outside the United States on or after May 34, 1934, of an allen father and an American motion, a supplemental affidavit will be required giving the name and date and place of birth of motion as well as complete data concerning how and on what date she acquired American criticalship.
U P GOPTERBERT PRINTING OFFICE 1 - LLS

THIS IS the passport that allowed Nelson to go to Spain. Note the discrepancies. Accustomed to using aliases he couldn't even spell Fleischinger correctly

What are they doing to the FEMALE SEX?

The boys who dream up fashions are having some fresh nightmares, so stand by for some blood-curdling sights among the ladies

By HENRY G. FELSEN

NCE UPON A TIME I liked American women, and there was even one toward whom I had honorable intentions. But it's all over now. Our marriage is off, our courtship is off, our friendship is off and I am off to the Pacific. I'm going back to that sunbaked rock in the Solomons, to keep my promise to that curly-headed little girl who once renounced cannibalism for my sake.

It hurts way down deep to break

off my romance with Iglia Swanston. She was a fine figure of a woman. From the time we met in 1927 until the day we parted in 1950, she was about twenty years old, and lovely as a foxhole day-dream. She had lovely, long blonde hair, blue eyes, and lips the color of blooming poppies. Her skin was like whipped cream with a drop of vanilla, and she had the kind of legs that ran around in your head all day long. Her waist was slim, her

"WE HATE WOMEN," said Mr. Elmer. "We think the female figure is ugly and vulgar"



hips gently rounded, and she looked better when she exhaled than Jane Russell looks breathing in with all her might. I loved that woman, I loved that woman, but I left her, because she isn't that woman anymore. In fact, I'm not sure that she's even a woman anymore, and I haven't

the heart to find out.

One night a few months ago I called to take Iglia out for our usual Satur-



day night rounds of the better ice cream parlors and co-educational pool halls. I was dressed in my best striped pants and snap-brim derby, and every button on my shoes gleamed like a jewel. While I waited for Iglia I wondered what she would wear. I was hoping it would be the dress with the neckline that plunged further across the line of scrimmage than a Notre Dame fullback. Whenever she wore that one, I usually spent the evening maneuvering like a line-backer ready to pounce on a fumble.

Pretty soon I heard the familiar sound of her step, and I turned to meet her. I repressed a scream of terror, then flew to her side, beseeching her to tell me who had rammed her in mid-air with a B-36, so I could stamp out his life with my built-up heels.

''Dah-ling,'' she whistled through her nose, "How do you like my new outfit?"

"What outfit did you join?" I demanded. "I'll get in touch with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and have the damned thing disbanded."

She laughed and walked to the door. "Why dah-ling," she gurgled, "I'm dressed in the very latest style. South Pacific coiffure, burlap cloche hat, flying panniers, geignoir waist, pleated surah panels, Taglioni sleeves, uneven hem, casual kneeknots, and beaded sheath stockings."

I couldn't answer. I just stared at her. The lovely blonde hair had been cut to within an inch of her scalp, then tightly curled. It made her head look like a glass egg covered with caterpillars. Her ears stuck out like handles on a thunderjug, and her neck resembled a freshly-peeled birch walking stick.

She stood by the door and flashed me what used to be her smile before she used purple lipstick to make her mouth look like a Kaiser Bill moustache applied with grape juice. With her lips drawn back and her eyes popping, she looked like an inebriated goose trying to peek over a henhouse.

My eyes dropped below her neckline, hoping to spot some reassuring landmark that would tell me this was my girl, and not a papier-mache model of Death In the Afternoon. I looked in vain. She was wearing a dress with peaked shoulders so high they stuck up above her head like horns. Each sleeve slithered down to her wrist, then went back to her shoulder, and then returned to the wrist once more.

The swelling bosom that had breathed glamour into many a simple frock and gingham gown was gone. It was as though a steam-roller had been applied to Iglia's sternum. By some evil miracle of steel and fiber she had

ILLUSTRATED BY ED SCOTT

created the impression that her chest had the rolling contour of a pool table top, and for the first time since I'd met her I found her shoulder blades the more charming side of her personality.

The main body of her dress went down her body like a drunken driver down a strange road. It billowed out to the side, rolled up at the rump like a blacksnake with the colic, dribbled to the ground on one side, and attached to her ankles on the other. The first mummy swathed by the first Egyptian looked better than that when he was

To complete the ensemble she wore a kind of high-heeled boondock shoe that strapped up as far as her knee, but had no toe or heel. I believe there were small brass bells around the ankles, but I may have been hearing the ones in my head.

"Well?" she cried coyly, shaking her feathered parasol at me, "shall we

"Sister," I croaked, "I have already left. I am going home to look at those pictures I took of you in a Bikini bathing suit, and try to figure out where you have disappeared to."

"Don't you like my new clothes?"

she asked, pouting.
"Baby," I said, "what happened to all those pretty things we ordered out of the catalogue?"

"Oh, la," she trilled. "I'm through with Sears and Ward's. I'm going to



"LET'S PASTE feathers on their skulls," giggled Mr. Cedric

wear nothing but the latest styles that appear in Pogue and Harpies' Bizarre."

"Baby," I said, "I saw you through the flapper days when the schoolboy figure was popular. I stuck with you through short skirts and long, bobtail hair-do's, flat-heel shoes, baggy sweaters, blue denims, padded busts, fake hips, V-necks and bangs. Tell me, Baby, what's this New New Look going to be?"

She giggled. "That's the exciting part about it, Lover. Nobody knows. It's not like (Continued on page 40)

The Legion Fights DISASTER

When catastrophe strikes an American town the Legion preamble comes to life. "... A Sense of ... Responsibility to the Community..."

By ROBERT B. PITKIN





ON MEMORIAL DAY, 1948, the Columbia River burst a dike and destroyed the town of Vanport, Oregon (pop. 18,700). Above, two rescue scenes at Faloma, Ore., and (right) Vanport, both suburbs of Portland. Portland Legion Post #1 harbored refugees in Post home, and within an hour members of all

Portland area Posts rushed to aid the stricken people. Nearly 100 cots in Post #1 auditorium sheltered homeless that night. Dry clothing was distributed. Department Commander Jack Maris wired all Oregon Posts to send in relief supplies and money. Cash was received from 83 Posts in Oregon, 15 Posts elsewhere in the nation. The Departments of Ohio and Kentucky sent cash, and National Head-quarters provided \$2,865.26. Clothing was sent by 66 Legion Posts. Meanwhile the flood was general and Legion Posts all along the lower Columbia River were engaged in relief work in their own bailiwicks.



FOR A WHILE in the fall of 1947 it seemed as if the whole state of Maine was on fire. The burning forests swept away farms and whole towns as the bone-dry woods generated fires at random. Above, battling a blaze at Waterloo. Right, Legion Auxiliary feeds National

Guard fire-fighters at Biddeford, in York County. Thousands of organized Legionnaires and Auxiliaries worked as teams during this disaster, fighting the fires, patrolling the highways, supplying relief to the homeless. State Police authorized Legion highway patrols.



Later, working together, the Legion and the Gannett Publishing Company raised and distributed \$29,026.52 in relief funds. Maine Department and Posts were well organized, having met many disasters since 1919, including fires in 1933 and floods in 1936.



◀ FLOOD IN FORT WORTH, Texas last May 17 made 13,000 homeless. It was the second large disaster in Texas within a few years, the earlier Texas City fires and explosions having desolated much of Texas City. At the time of the Texas City fire, all the disaster relief facilities of the Legion Department of

Texas were mobilized for relief in Texas City. Later, Texas City Legionnaires sent money for Oregon flood relief (facing page.) In the Fort Worth flood (above) Legion Posts throughout Texas sent truckloads of food and clothing, while members of Posts in the Fort Worth area worked day and night furnishing

food, clothing, transportation, supplies and guard duty to prevent looting. The National Auxiliary sent a check to the Department of Texas to aid in relief and rehabilitation of the stricken area. (Left) Legionnaire aids Red Cross giving typhoid shots to refugees exposed to the polluted flood water.



UTTER RUIN (top photo) and relief (bottom) in Tupelo, Mississippi. On the night of Sunday, April 5, 1936, a tornado cut a swath a mile wide through Tupelo. A Legion messenger carried first news of the disaster outside the cut-off Tupelo area. Members of Post #49 in Tupelo, themselves victims of the storm, set up the first organized relief and assumed financial responsibility for the measures they took. Shortly, the State Legion Department initiated a rush of supplies, money and men from Posts all over the State. When outside agencies moved in and the National Guard set up martial law, Legionnaires in Tupelo were deputized to carry on the work they had started. The Post in Corinth sent in a field kitchen unit. The Legion Department organized fund drive to relieve the stricken city and to reimburse Tupelo Post for debts it incurred.



ABOVE (top) District Commander Herbert McCoy, with Legionnaires and Boy Scouts, dig into ruins of Bunker Hill, Illinois, after disastrous tornado of March 19, 1947. Over 1500 Legionnaires and Auxiliaries in area turned out for relief work. (Bottom) Desolation at Warren, Arkansas, after tornado of Jan. 3, 1949. Forty were killed. Legion hut at Warren was turned into first aid station immediately while Post members worked all night removing bodies from debris and helping injured.

Big winds are perhaps America's most common violent disasters. The men and facilities of Harvey Seeds Post in Miami carried a tremendous relief load during and after the great September hurricane of 1926. All over the country communities can be thankful that men and women accustomed to responsible action are organized in their midst in their Legion Posts.

How to Pick a Dog

That puppy may be very appealing, but before you buy him make sure he will grow up to be the kind of animal you'll want

By JOE WHITLEY

"Y WIFE AND I want a dog, but since we've never owned one, we're undecided as to what kind of dog we ought to buy. Which is the best breed?"

The question is a common one. It accounts for a lot of the mail addressed to the American Kennel Club, and is constantly being put up to anyone who qualifies as a dog expert. It is not, however, easy to answer it.

It is like being called on to answer such a poser as, "Which is the best sport — football, basketball or baseball?" It depends entirely on your own tastes.

There is no such thing, actually, as a "best breed," impartial dog authorities agree. That breed is best which gives you what you want in a dog.

There are 112 recognized breeds in America segregated into six classifications—Sporting Dogs, Working Dogs, Hounds, Terriers, Toys and Non-Sporting Dogs. In these there should be variety enough for any buyer to find exactly what he is looking for—as a pet or companion, children's playmate or home guard, field worker or special duty dog. All you have to do

IF YOU HAVE to keep your dog outside in a cold climate, avoid a short-haired animal



is make up your mind as to what you expect from a dog and decide if that breed will fit into where you live and is suitable to your temperament your family and your budget.

Breeders have learned, however, that too often people buy dogs on the spur of the moment and without considering practical aspects. The husband is likely to want a hulking specimen that can lick any other dog in the neighborhood—that this pet would practically fill the family's two-room apartment rarely occurs to him until too late. The wife is inclined to want something "cute and cuddly"—without realizing that this bundle of fluff may lack a frame sturdy enough to take the playful maulings of her two-year-old child.

The first thing to remember, say the experts, is - buy a pure-breed.

Some mongrels make intelligent, lovable pets. Put a mongrel and purebred puppy together and it is sometimes difficult for the average buyer to see much difference. But, due to the mixture of strains and because the mongrel's parents (at least the father) are usually unknown, there is no assurance that the pretty puppy won't grow into something that looks like a cross between a panda and a wart hog. And, possessing the temperament of a senile bear.

Individual dogs, of course, vary in intellect. But there is less of a gamble with purebreds. Years of selective breeding have developed each class along such definite lines of size, temperament and constitution, that you can be virtually certain that your puppy will, when grown, look and act as you expect.



THE HUSKIER the dog the more exercise he must have. You'd better be energetic, too

Where you live, of course, is an important factor. Naturally, a Great Dane isn't practical for a small city apartment. But, with ample space, even the Great Dane fits into city life, because he isn't given to rambunctious behavior. The English Bulldog is also a good city pet if quarters aren't too cramped. He can get by with three daily walks of fifteen minutes each and, in spite of his fierce looks, is one of the most gentle of all pets for children.

Forty of the 112 recognized breeds, says the American Kennel Club, are suited to small apartments. The Toys are ideal here; they take up little space and are satisfied with walks of two or three blocks—an important factor if your time is limited.

Another thing to consider is your



WATCH the entire litter. Experienced fanciers are wary of the shy pup who keeps to himself, and select the one who tries to be first at the food pan



LONG HAIR is attractive on a dog, but you may get tired of brushing it off your furniture



WHETHER to buy a big dog or a little one cails for a family consuitation

dog's coat. Pets with long hair shed and, particularly if light colored, it shows. If dog hairs on your rug or best suit are annoying you might consider one of the smooth haired breeds such as the Boston Terrier, Dachshund, Irish Terrier or Boxer. Their hairs scarcely show and, also, a minimum of grooming is required to keep them looking smart.

Because they require a great deal of exercise, dogs like Pointers, Setters, Retrievers and Collies are out of place in a large city. And, if your country place is in a section that has cold winters and your dog is quartered outside, it is best not to choose a short-coated dog such as the Chihuahua or Boxer.

Many breeds, however, fit into any PHOTOS BY BOB ISEAR

environment. The Cocker Spaniel, for example, is "cuddly" and affectionate enough for any woman, yet can curl up comfortably in the smallest kitchenette and will submit to almost unlimited maulings from children. Yet, the Cocker is also fine for hunting pheasants and will gaily plunge into icy water to retrieve water-fowl. This versatility is one reason why the Cocker ranks first in popularity of all breeds registered with the American Kennel Club.

The dog you buy should, definitely, fit your personality. If you want a dignified pet in large, medium or small size, you'd probably like the Great Dane, Boxer or Scottish Terrier. If you like to romp and want a large dog there is the Afghan hound or Dalmatian. The (Continued on page 61)

Lou ARE your brother's keeper

We cannot fight godlessness if we have contempt

for the divine spark that glows in the humblest of mer

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN

Chairman, Brotherhood Week, 1950

JUST ONE YEAR AGO, what is left of the free world stared in frozen horror upon a modern crucifixion.

The scene was a communist courtroom in Budapest, the time February 3, 1949. It was not easy to recognize in the broken, mumbling man dragged into the limelight the courageous, keen minded Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, who had been arrested on December 26. Six short weeks had sufficed to reduce a defiant churchman into a submissive derelict.

The temptation to blot out that obscene memory is strong. But we dare not forget it. That mockery of justice and of God must be kept before us as a constant reminder of the diabolic forces threatening the rest of the world. In the tortured Cardinal with the drugged eyes mankind can discern its tragic fate if those forces are not defeated.

The Mindszenty frameup was neither an isolated nor exceptional affair. Soon after his "trial" another was staged in Bulgaria, with a group of Protestant clergymen as the victims. And others are now being shaped up in all of the communized nations. The past victims, like Archbishop Stepinac in Tito's Yugoslavia, Pastor Niemoller in Hitler's Germany, Patriarch Tikhon in Lenin's Russia, and the millions of other nameless martyrs to their various faiths, should convince us that there is no common ground between religion and totalitarianism.

It is no accident that all dictators make war on God. They really have no alternative. Their dominion, they know, can never be "total" as long as people place loyalty to a God of justice, mercy and brotherhood above allegiance to mortal masters. Men and women who can find sanctuary in their inner awareness of a Supreme Being will not permit themselves to become wholly enslaved. (Continued on page 41)



Legion Calls Nationwide "All American" Conference To Organize For Concerted Action Against Communism

New York Meeting Will Bring Together Leaders in all Walks of American Life

By GEORGE N. CRAIG

National Commander, The American Legion

An "All-American" team to combat the growing menace of communism will be formed January 28 and 29 in New York City under the leadership of The American Legion.

The welding together of all foes of communism will be the objective of a conference to be held at the Astor Hotel of representatives of scores of national organizations whom The American Legion has invited. Delegates from major patriotic, religious, civic, fraternal, labor, business, philanthropic and social

groups will attend.

The conference will have two immediate purposes. One will be to rally loyal American organizations for concerted action to support vigorous efforts to preserve American Constitutional Government based on cherished free institutions. The other aim will be to strengthen the hands of Government agencies presently charged with enforcing State and Federal laws against subversive activities.

The foundation for this "All-American" conference was laid last October when I sent the following telegram to a number of large organizations.

"Recent developments clearly indicate the need of the hour is not apprehension but the utilization of the soundest thinking possible to produce an atmosphere of harmony that will lead to better understanding among our people. The American Legion contemplates the calling of a nationwide conference of industrialists, professional men, labor leaders, religious leaders, educators, farmers, veterans and leaders from all walks of American life, in Chicago or New York for the purpose of thoroughly analyzing our present situation, to assist in strengthening and guiding the hands of those charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the integrity of our Government and protecting the lives of our people; and to initiate and implement an all-out campaign that will coordinate and make effective the activities of all groups, enlisting every man and woman and the youth of the nation to combat the fifth column tactics of communism and waken the people from their apathy toward subversive influences. In the belief that such a conference is both timely and essential, we should welcome by return wire or letter your thoughts on this vital project."

The response to this initial approach to such a meeting of minds was most favorable and enthusiastic. Almost immediate acceptances of The American Legion invitation to attend such a conference were received from a number of important groups.

Among the first to accept were such organizations as Altrusa International; AFL; American Heritage Foundation; American Jewish League Against Communism; American Legion Auxiliary; AMVETS; B'Nai B'Rith; Catholic War Veterans; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; CIO; DAR; DAV; Freedom's Foundation, Inc.; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Grange; Improved Order of Red Men; Jewish War Veterans; Kiwanis; Lions; Masons; Military Order of the Purple Heart; National Advertising Council, Inc.; National Association of Broadcasters: National Association of Manufacturers; National Education Association; National Federation of Business and Professional Women; Optimists; Soroptimists; VFW and others.

Outstanding speakers will address the conference. The agenda will include discussion of such topics as "Communism as Applied in the USA"; "Plans and Tactics of Communists in the USA"; "Current Federal Government Attack On Communism"; "American Labor's Attack On Communism"; "American Industry's Attack On Communism"; "Federal and State Legislative Attacks On Communism"; "Education's Attack On Communism"; "Necessity for Unity in Action in Opposition to Communism' and other topics.

The American Legion is most hopeful that a great deal of good will grow out of this "All-American" conference. Our magazine will report the full results of this unprecedented conference.

Legion Looks Into What the Hoover Report Proposes to Do to Veterans

Dismemberment of VA Planned By Taking Away Hospitals And Insurance Branch

> BY JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR National Legislative Commission

Everybody has heard much about the recommendations of the "Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government," but few really know what these recommendations embody except through the inspired and adroit publicity which appears in the various newspapers, and magazines throughout the country. Therefore, since the fundamental purpose of our organization is to take care of the veteran and his dependents, the purpose of the following brief is to throw some light on this much heralded "Hoover Report," so far as it concerns the veteran.

What specific bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House to effectuate these recommendations? What is their present status?

The bill to consolidate certain hospitals, medical and health functions of the Government in a United Medical Administration—introduced in the Senate by Thomas of Utah, S. 2008, and in the House by Hoffman of Michigan, H. R.

The Hoover recommendation to take away from the Veterans Administration the VA hospitals and medical services and combine them with Army, Navy and Public Health Service Hospitals, will completely disorganize the medical service which we have taken thirty years to develop, and the proponents of such a move fail to realize that practically everything to which the veteran is entitled depends, to some extent, upon medical records and medical examinations. This is a culmination to the direct attack which has been going on for many years against hospitalize. going on for many years against hospitalization for non-service-connected cases under Section 202-10 of the Act of 1924. That is the prime objective of these particular bills.

Separate Insurance Corporation

The bill to create a Veterans Insurance Corporation - was introduced in the Senate by McClellan of Arkansas, S. 2019, and in the House by Evins of Tennessee, H. R. 5288, and by Rankin of Mississippi, H.R. 5171.

The bills proposing to set up an Insurance Corporation and take away from the Veterans Administration the Insurance Section, not only will establish a new agency with in-creased personnel, but will result in the expenditure of more money than is now being spent to handle this division of veterans' spent to handle this division of veterans' affairs. And, if the proposal is actually carried out to its logical conclusion, so that Government will no longer be required to meet the cost of deaths because of the "extra hazardous risk" — that is, the man who was either killed in action or dies as a result of service-connected disability, and if the Government is relieved of the administrative cost - then the funds required to keep the re-serves intact must come from some place, and

about the only place they can come from is increased insurance rates.

Civil Service and Vet Preference

The bill to revise the personnel policy governing Civil Service — was introduced in the Senate by McCarthy of Wisconsin, S. 2111, and in the House by Hoffman of Michigan, H. R. 5181.

The Hoover Report proposes to take away from the Civil Service Commission the examining, hiring, firing and promoting, together with the policing of veterans preference, and distribute these duties to all agencies of Government.

It might be of interest to you to know that as a result of the Veterans Preference Act, as amended, over 900,000 of the 2,100,000 federal employees, are veterans who were aided in securing employment through such preference. Nine percent of these are women who were in the Armed Services during World War I and World War II; 17,000 are mothers, wives of disabled men and widows of veterans; 137,000 of them are service-connected disabled. During the past four years, literally scores of hills have been introduced to tear down and destroy veterans preference.

Dismembered VA Backward Step

No bill has yet been introduced to transfer the Loan Guaranty Section of the GI Bill over to the existing Federal Housing Agencies.

No bill has as yet been introduced to transfer the Building and Construction Program of Hospitals over to a new building set-up to be established in the Department of Interior,

However, you can see that if they take away the Insurance Section of the VA, the Hospital and Medical Services, the Loan Guaranty Section and the Construction Section—all that will be left will be the pensions and compensation and we will find ourselves exactly in the same situation we were back in 1920 and 1921, when the Legion had the Dawes Commission created, which resulted in the establishment of the Veterans Bureau consolidating the then existing agencies.

Then in 1930, after enactment of the Legion sponsored legislation, pensions and soldiers homes were likewise consolidated into the one single agency, which is now known as the "Veterans' Administration."

The Legion is responsible for the creation of the single agency handling all matters affecting veterans and their dependents, under the one head of an Administrator, who is responsible to the President of the United States.

Under the Hoover recommendations, once again they will be scattered—how this will save money and effect economy, I do not know. But I do know it will cause irreparable chaos and damage to the tremendously increased number of veterans resulting from casualties in World War II.

Paging Troop B, 15th Cavalrymen

A. Pacquet, 9 rue J. Lavedan, Lannion, (Cotes-du-Nord), France, a member of the French Resistance movement, seeks contact with members of Troop B, 15th Cavalry, with which he served in Brittany in August, 1944. Some of the Troop personnel were Captain Williams, Lieut. Stambough, Lieut. Pickett, Sgt. Darkery, Corp. Shoart, and Private Krishner.

CONTINUING SERVICE OF USO COMMENDED BY CRAIG

In a letter to Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of United Service Organization, National Commander George N. Craig warmly commended that group for its past and continuing service to servicemen and to the hospitalized. Commander Craig said, in part:

"The American Legion has a healthy respect for the effectiveness and efficiency with which the USO served so many of our members in World War II. We would be less than grateful if we did not support the efforts of the USO to serve those of our fellow citizens who are helping to win the peace and protect the liberties which were won at such high cost.

"We know, too, that it is to the everlasting credit of USO that it has not forgotten our buddies who are hospitalized, as a part of the price that was paid for maintaining the American way of life in two great wars. The entertainment and cheer sent through USO hospital work symbolizes in the most practical manner that the civilian population does remember and is grateful to these heroes of yesterday."

MILES KENNEDY NAMED AS |DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION

Appointment of Miles D. Kennedy, an attorney of New York City, as the Legion's National Legislative Director was announced by National Commander George D. Craig in late December. The appointment became effective on January 1.

The new Director succeeds John Thomas Taylor, who has reached retirement age after piloting the Legion's legislation through the Congress for 31 stormy years. However, the Legion will not lose the experienced services of this veteran legislative expert, Taylor will remain in harness as legislative consultant during the second session of the 81st Congress on a contractual basis. His retention in this capacity was authorized by the National Executive Committee at its November meeting.

Director Kennedy, a graduate of Fordham University, has been a practicing attorney in New York City since 1923. He leaves a partnership in the firm of Darcy, Loughman and Bailey to take the full time Legion assignment.

Long Legion Record

He interrupted his education to enlist in the Army for service in WW1. Assigned to the 18th U.S. Infantry, he was later transferred to the 504th Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, and served as a Sergeant until his discharge in December, 1918.

Joining James C. Sullivan Post No. 75, The American Legion, in New York City, Legionnaire Kennedy served three terms as Post Commander. He was Treasurer and Commander of the Bronx County Legion, District Commander,

and in 1945 was Department Commander of New York. He is also a member of Bronx Voiture No. 33, Forty and Eight. He was a member of the Legion's National Legislative Commission and served as Vice Chairman of that body during 1949.

CONNECTICUT POST STAGES "DISABLED VET GIFT DAY"

On December 7th, anniversary of the Pearl Harbor bombing, Women Veterans Post No. 181, Bridgeport, Conn., put on a "Disabled Veterans' Gift Day" to obtain Christmas gifts for disabled veterans in various institutions in the Nutmeg State. A Santa Claus made the rounds of the various plants and business houses to collect the gifts and the response was most gratifying.

The giving was general and generous, but the most impressive showing was made by the employees of the Bridgeport Brass Company. These workers gave 200,000 cigarettes, 409 packages of smoking tobacco, 82 1-pound tins of smoking tobacco, 250 cigars, 100 pipes, 528 packages of gum, 3,000 packages of matches, 9 giant jars of candy, 280 books, 700 magazines, 800 pocket novels, 325 comic books, 366 westerns, 27 jigsaw puzzles, 194 packs of playing cards, a cribbage board, an electric razor, safety razors shaving cream and toothpaste.

Mrs. Cecilia Maine, Commander of Bridgeport Post, reported that as a result of the drive her outfit was able to distribute 2,500 gifts to more than 1,300 hospitalized veterans. William S. Visokay served as General Chairman of the "Gift Day" program.

NEW YORK COUNTY TO SEND 100 SCOUTS TO JAMBOREE

The eleven American Legion Posts of Cayuga County, New York, have voted unanimously to raise the money to send one Boy Scout from each Troop in the County to the Second National Jamboree that is to be held at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, next summer, according to County Commander Albert De Roose, Auburn, N. Y. This involves over a hundred Scouts and an expenditure of more than \$4,000. It is a big undertaking on the part of the Cayuga County Legion. David Bellinger is Chairman of the Legion's County Scout Committee.

These Scouts will camp in Valley Forge with nearly forty thousand others who will come from almost every Troop and every town and village in America. While at Valley Forge for one week they will relive the historic six months spent there by George Washington and the eleven thousand tired, weary, dispirited men of the Continental Army who encamped there over 171 years ago.

This experience, which will focus national attention on a most important period in our early history, will be a great patriotic event, one in which the Legion through actions such as that taken by the Cayuga County organization will have a part.

REHAB CONFERENCE WILL STRESS SERVICE PROGRAM

By T. O. KRAABEL

Director, National Rehabilitation Commission

The theme of annual Rehabilitation Conference at Washington on February 6 to 9 will be reaffirmation of the veterans rehabilitation and service program as launched and built by The American Legion, and the preservation of the Veterans Administration as the single Federal agency charged with the responsibility of administering the laws pertaining to veterans.

It is the conclusion of National Commander Craig and the National Rehabilitation Commission that both of the above are placed in jeopardy by the recommendations of the Commission for the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The sessions of Conference will open Tuesday morning February 7th with an extensive panel discussion on all phases of this Commission's proposals which pertain to or adversely affect services to veterans. Well recognized leaders in the formulation and management of the Legion's national rehabilitation activity

will be in charge: - Bob McCurdy, Jack Walsh, Ed Hayes, and Pat Cliff.

The "kick-off" event of the gathering will be the annual rehabilitation banquet Monday evening February 6th at the Statler Hotel. Messages will be heard on that occasion from National Commander Craig, Auxiliary National President Mrs. Sheehe, and Administrator of Veterans Affairs Gray.

Other panel discussions during the course of the Conference will be on the subjects of Medical & Hospital Services; Claims; Appeals; Reviews; Hospital Construction; Insurance; and Education.

Discussion leaders will be practicing service officers - both World War I and World War II - who are in attendance. Detailed subject matter for each panel will be determined by the conferees themselves through suggestions sent in advance, and brought up on the floor.

Representatives from the Veterans Administration will be present to assist in supplying factual information and clarifying interpretations of procedure

and regulations.

Staff members of the Rehab Commission will also be on hand collaborating with co-workers from the field and Commission members.

Although the Conference as such has no legislative powers there will be a committee on recommendations to receive and present the sense of the gathering on whatever proposals or recommendations may be made.

The National Commander in his call for the Conference stressed the importance of all delegations to get in touch with and emphasize to their respective Senators and Congressmen the stand of the Legion on those Hoover Commission proposals which touch upon veterans matters. The evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 7 and 8, have been left open for that purpose.

The Conference is scheduled to adjourn Thursday afternoon Feb. 9th. The full Rehabilitation Commission will have its meeting Friday Feb. 10th with adjournment that afternoon in time to catch trains and planes. This will be the first full meeting of the Commission as such, and is deemed to afford each Department member thereof a better opportunity to participate in the national rehabilitation effort.

LEGION HEADQUARTERS TO HAVE NEW HOME IN APRIL

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The National Headquarters staff of The American Legion will start moving into the new \$2,000,000 building at Indianapolis on April 15th. This building is two and onehalf times the size of the structure which has housed the National Headquarters for nearly 25 years.

The Indiana World War Memorial Commission has directed its architect to have the new building completed in time for the 1950 spring meeting of the National Executive Committee, which will be held between April 30 and May 6. Plans are being made for the formal dedication of the building during that session.

Complete in every detail, and specially designed for its purpose, the huge structure will house all branches of the Legion's national organization at Indianapolis. Among the many streamlined features will be a cafeteria for the 400 members of the staff.

BIG LEAGUES AGAIN MAKE CASH GRANT TO JR. BALL

Commence

The two major baseball leagues at their annual meeting in New York voted another grant of \$50,000 to American Legion Junior Baseball to assure the success of the 1950 sandlot season. This is continuance of a policy established in 1928, with annual appropriations in varying sums. The money is earmarked by The American Legion to defray the expenses of Department championship teams in traveling to the regional tournaments, and of the regional winner to further elimination rounds.

This vote of confidence followed the Junior Baseball program's most outstanding season. During 1949, a total of 15,912 teams were officially certified for competition. This was an increase of 1,381 clubs over the previous record set in 1948.

The 1949 national tournament-Little World's Series - was played off at Omaha, Nebraska, where 45,350 spectators viewed the five-day event. The national championship was captured by the team sponsored by Captain Bill Erwin Post No. 337, Oakland, Cali-

Long hailed as the escalator to the major leagues, American Legion Junior Baseball produced 255 of the players who were on the payrolls of the 16 big league clubs in 1949. A total of 3,672 other Junior Baseball grads played with minor league clubs during 1949.

"TOT" DRIVE GETS GIFTS FOR OVERSEAS CHILDREN

The Legion's appeal for a nationwide collection of toys to be made at Christmas-time and until January 20th, following, to be sent from the children of the United States to the children of western Europe, had a response that was amazing even to the sponsors. In fact, but few public programs initiated by the Legion in its more than thirty years' history so completely caught and held the interest and imagination of the public.

The flood of toys contributed by the children, and cash contributions sent in by the adults, guarantees that many thousands of children in Europe will have a belated but happy Christmas. Not only the Legion, but thousands of others remembered that while the food situation is better in the war-desolated countries, there is a dearth of toys and other little playthings so dear to children. As a friendship offering the "Tide of Toys" collection was put on a "Totto-Tot" basis-each child sending a toy or other childish treasure was urged to attach a letter of greetings to the European youngster who will receive it.

Launched in mid-December, there was little opportunity for an elaborate publicity build-up. National Commander George N. Craig wrote to each one of the Legion's 17,332 Post Commanders outlining the "Tide of Toys" program and asked each Commander to call special meetings immediately to organize their communities for action. The reaction was immediate and complete.

Newspapers not only gave space in the news columns but some hundreds carried specially written editorials explaining the program and commending the Legion sponsors; radio commentators from coast to coast plugged the drive and urged participation; ministers announced it from their pulpits and told their hearers where to send the toys. Other groups joined the movement, and spread the word through their own channels.

The heart-warming appeal to the public was well expressed in an official proclamation issued by Governor William Tuck of Virginia, commending the "Tide of Toys." He said: "This program is designed to bring happiness to children, is also planting seeds of faith, trust and good will in the fertile minds of Europe's children."

Shipments of toys are pouring in to the central collecting depot, Pier 38, South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as this is written. Arrangements have been made with CARE to distribute the toys to the children overseas. All shipments, to insure handling, must reach the Pier by February 1st.

Instance of other public-service-cooperation is had in the action of the Association of American Railroads which, through its President, William T. Farley, asked its members to haul free of charge for delivery to the Philadelphia Pier 38 the toys collected for European children under the Legion's TOT campaign.

Legion Must Have Strong Member Backing, Warns National Commander Craig In Launching Individual Member Drive

Pledge of Membership Support For Legion's Fighting Program To Spark the Campaign

The American Legion has always prided itself that it is an organization of fighting men and women.

Such an organization must have fighting leadership.

The American Legion has a fighting leader in National Commander George N. Craig.

A fighting leader must have fighting

Commander Craig has an outstanding record on every fighting front of The American Legion.

COMMUNISM — He has boldly attacked the red fifth column and through an unprecedented conference of scores of national organizations, held in New York City, has united the foes of communism for united action in the defense of American ideals and institutions.

NATIONAL SECURITY — He has brought together military and educational experts to work out the details of The American Legion's National Security Training Program for youth, embracing a specific 624-hour curriculum for the 16-week basic training period which is now before Congress.

REHABILITATION — He has mobilized all the forces of The American Legion to oppose the proposal of the Hoover Commission to dismember the Veteraus Administration in the name of economy by splitting up its major functions among five Federal agencies, a move that promises a run around for the veteran and less economy for the taxpayer.

COMMUNITY SERVICE — He has steered The American Legion into a new program of community development designed to revive the pioneer American virtues of hard work, thrift and self-reliance through self-help in the solution of individual and local economic problems.

These are all fighting programs of The American Legion in 1950. The success of The American Legion in translating these program objectives into accomplishments will be in direct proLOWEST MEMBER POST GETS THE 20TH DISTRICT GOAT



California's 20th District has a circulating goat—or at least one Post of the District hopes to put it in circulation. This goat is officially the charge of that Post in the District which is lowest in membership percentage, which, when the picture above was taken, happened to be Sunland-Tujunga Post No. 250, and which also happens to be the home unit of Irvin R. (Bob) Snyder, Vice Chairman of the National Membership and Post Activities Committee. That gave District Commander Fred Schenck a big kick when he handed the goat over to the Post officers at a District meeting. In the picture, left to right, are: Irvin R. (Bob) Snyder; V. E. Simons, 20th District Adjutant; Bill Maben, Post Vice Commander, and Ed Kelly, Post Commander. The goat will find a new home when Sunland-Tujunga Post pulls out of the cellar.

portion to the membership strength it can bring to these tasks.

All of The American Legion's fighting strength stems from its membership. That makes a growing membership a vital requisite.

This is where every Legionnaire can rally to the support of Commander Craig. Get out and bring in one or more members for your American Legion Post.

The National Legionnaire is giving every member of The American Legion an opportunity to give National Commander Craig a practical vote of confidence. It is a pledge to sign up one or more members.

Our Commander needs fighting support. Here is your opportunity to demonstrate that support. Sign the pledge, cut it out and mail it to National Commander Craig.

Edward R. Stirling Dead

Edward R. Stirling, Sr., 50, National Vice Commander of the Legion in 1940 and 1941, died of a heart ailment at his home in Shaker Heights, Ohio, on December 24th. He was an executive with the Diakel Corporation, and had recently removed from Cincinnati to the Cleveland suburb.

Legionnaire Stirling was a charter member and Past Commander of the New Kensington (Pennsylvania) Post, and served as Department Commander of Pennsylvania in 1939 and 1940. He was Chairman of the Legion's National Boys' State Committee from 1944 to 1949, and had been a member of the Committee for several years. He is survived by his widow and one son, Edward, Jr.

PLEDGE

(City)

(State)

(Date)

GEORGE N. CRAIG, National Commander, The American Legion,

777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

I am behind you 100 percent as a loyal Legionnaire in the fight you are carrying on for the 1950 objectives of The American Legion for God and Country.

To demonstrate my personal support of your fighting leadership, I pledge to secure for my American Legion Post.....members within the next 10 days.

(Signature)

(Name and Number of Legion Post)

American Legion Mobilizes for Offensive Against "Economy" Sell-Out of Veterans By Hoover Report

The full strength of The American Legion down to its grass roots Posts is being mobilized today to defeat that part of the report of the Hoover Commission which would destroy a square deal for the veteran in the name of socalled "economy in government."

Mobilization of the 17,350 American Legion Posts got under way immediately following the special conference in Indianapolis on January 7 and 8 of Department Commanders and leaders from all continental Departments.

National Commander George Craig opened the conference by outlining the job facing The American Legion in fighting to preserve the rights of veterans against a repetition of the infamous economy drive of 1933. He presented a panel of top American Legion rehabilitation experts for the discussion of the various phases of the new attack that is developing against American

Commander Craig emphasized that The American Legion favored many sections of the report of the Hoover Commission because, like everyone else, it believes in economy in government. But The American Legion, he stressed, was vigorously opposed to the Hoover Commission recommendations dealing with veterans' affairs because it knew, from experience, that no economy could possibly result from those particular proposals. On the contrary, he said, the Hoover plan would lead only to chaos and waste in the handling of veterans' affairs, inflict misery and hardship on veteran's and make them the subject of unprecedented "pushing around" by a relay of bureaucrats.

Means Chaos and Waste

"We are not contesting other features of the Hoover Report," Commander Craig said, "because many of those phases deal with operations with which The American Legion is not familiar. However, The American Legion has had 31 years of experience with veterans' affairs during which time our rehabilitation experts have worked in close cooperation with all government agencies, and from that experience we know that the recommendation to dismember the Veterans Administration and divide its functions among a number of agencies ... some of them purely experimental in nature ... can result not in economy, but only in chaos and waste."

It was pointed out that the Hoover Commission's task forces consulted with agriculture, military and other authorities before final recommendations were made, but that at no time was The American Legion consulted on veterans' affairs, although the Legion four times had requested an opportunity to tell the side of the veterans.

The Indianapolis confab brought out that the Hoover Commission proposes:

To dismember the Veterans Administration, a proven success, into five separate agencies all trying to operate from one set of records;

To create a colossal new United Medical Administration by lumping 19 million veterans with some 4 million nonveterans into competition for hospital beds and medical care. . . . A clear case of the tail wagging the dog;

To transfer the building of hospitals from the thoroughly experienced Veterans Administration to the Department of the Interior Yet require the VA or the United Medical Administration to maintain an engineering staff to

operate the hospitals;

To set up a brand new and experimental government bureau to be known as the Veterans Insurance Corporation, to handle insurance claims . . . against the advice of private insurance executives and management engineers called in by the Hoover Commission Task Force;

To take the home loan guaranty function from the Veterans Administration and give this to yet another bureau, the Housing and Home Finance Agency;

To substitute thousands of virtually independent boards for the single Civil Service Commission now procuring Government personnel for all agencies.

How such proposed emasculation of the Veterans Administration not only would effect no economy but would be a betrayal of American veterans, mean divided responsibility, enormous duplication, unprecedented red tape, creation of thousands of new payrolls, cause delays and bottlenecks and prove a vicious boomerang that would bring an additional drain on the nation's already overburdened taxpayers was explained by top American Legion experts in various fields.

Following a brief but inspirational service by Rev. Father Edward J. Carney, National Chaplain, in the closing Sunday session, Past National Commander Edward A. Hayes delivered a dramatic appeal, describing the plight of veterans in 1920 and 1933 and tracing the history of the Veterans Administration.

"Remember," he said, "that in 1929 Mr. Hoover, then President of the United States, said to the nation that in the interest of efficiency, economy, more uniform administration and better definition of national policies, the labyrinth of bureaus then fumbling in their services to veterans be brought together into one single agency. Thus, supported by the recommendation of Herbert Hoover himself as President, the Veterans Administration came into being.

Our Enemies and Our Friends

"We must know who are our enemies and who are our friends. Our enemies are mostly people who do not understand. In my opinion, a few in the personnel of the so-called Citizens Committee for the Hoover Commission are truly venomous against the veteran, but these are very few. Most of them are people who in their everyday walks of life do not have the chance, if you will . . . certainly not the inclination . . . to do what most of you have done ... find out the

"Why, the president of one national organization supporting this concerted attack on veterans actually told The American Legion: 'I would like to say that we admit we do not know what is in the volumes. . . . We will not be able to study the Hoover report. We do not have the time.... That is one reason we would not get involved trying to understand one phase (Veterans Administration) of it. We would be required, in that case, to go right through it and get ourselves so involved that soon we would become one of the organizations against

"The American Legion is in possession of an actual recording of that statement in the organization president's own voice!"

Make no mistake about this: The ruthless campaign to sell the veteran down the river is an organized and wellfinanced one, bringing every possible pressure upon the members of Congress. Only by our united effort can we win. And the time to start swinging is right

******************* PASS THE AMMUNITION!!

WHAT EVERY POST SHOULD DO

A full supply of ammunition for an all-out Post-by-Post offensive to combat the proposed destruction of the Veterans Administration and consequent raiding of veterans rights has been furnished every Depart-ment Headquarters. These include:

1. Brochure giving background material and plan of action. (Scnt also to every Post Commander and Adjutant for Post bulletin boards).

2. Complete instructions for publicity campaign.

3. Suggested editorial and series of seven local newspaper stories to be signed by Post Commanders.

4. Suggested five, ten and fifteenminute talks to be made by American Legion and Auxiliary speakers to civic, fraternal and other organ-

If you have not seen these, consult your Post Commander or your Department Headquarters and . . .

Get in the fight! As more non-Legionnaires realize what The American Legion is doing, watch your membership grow!

FORMS FOR POW CLAIMS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY LEGION

World War II veterans and civilian internees eligible for benefits under the Federal War Claims Act of 1948 may now obtain official claims forms and assistance in filing them from American Legion Department and Post Service Officers, according to an announcement from Legion National Headquarters.

Distribution of the claims forms by the War Claims Commission started January 3. Individual claims must be filed with the Commission before March 1, 1951. Only claims presented on the official forms will be considered for benefit payments.

Under the distribution plan, governors of States have each designated an agency to furnish application forms for residents of that State. Provision for supplying Department and Post Service Officers of the Legion was made through the Legion's National Rehabilitation Office at Washington.

Persons eligible for the benefits include all military personnel who were prisoners of war in any theatre in World War II and certain American civilians who were interned by the Japanese. Survivors also may qualify. An estimated 200,000 eligibles are expected to apply.

Former POWS may receive \$1 for each day of imprisonment on which the enemy failed to provide adequate food. Civilian internees under certain conditions may be entitled to \$60 for each

month of their internment. Maximum fees for attorneys or agents assisting claimants have been fixed by the Commission. In the case of living POWS or internees, the fee cannot exceed 1 percent of the amount awarded. For survivors, the ceiling charge is 2 percent, with exception made for cases

requiring additional testimony or appeal.

The services of American Legion Service Officers and other personnel may be had free of charge.

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED BY LEGION MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The American Legion Memorial Hospital, owned and sponsored by Newark (New Jersey) Post No. 10, plans extensive improvements in its equipment and facilities. Established in 1937 to serve the general public, thousands of patients have passed through its admitting office in its 13 years, and regardless of race, color or creed, all have received competent medical and nursing care administered by an efficient staff.

The hospital itself has made a remarkable record in that it has been completely financed by fees from patients, from the sponsoring Legion Post and interested friends. Free care in the amount of thousands of dollars has been given patients who were unable to pay, or were able to pay only in part. Through all these years the hospital trustees and medical staff have managed, without any compensation, to operate the hospital without appealing to the public for financial assistance. The extensive expenditures for equipment for the operating room and laboratory, for the kitchen and laundry and for the erection of an elevator, all to cost about \$35,000, places a strain on the resources of the hospital and the Post. For the first time the public has been asked to share the load.

The Board of Trustees for 1949-50 is headed by Henry M. Grosman a Past Commander of Newark Post No. 10, and is composed of representative professional and business men of the city. Miss Clara Beeler, R.N., is Superintendent of the hospital, and Mrs. A. Alba Rubin is President of the American Legion Memorial Hospital Guild.

COMMANDER WILL SPEAK FROM TOMB OF LINCOLN

Commemorating the 141st anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, National Commander George N. Craig will lead the 16th annual pilgrimage of The American Legion to the tomb of the Great Emancipator at Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday, February 12.

The National Commander and Governor Adlai E. Stevenson will be the principal speakers for the occasion. The addresses will be given nation-wide broadcast over NBC facilities at 11:15 to 11:30 A.M., central standard time.

Other distinguished leaders of the Legion will appear on the program.

PLANS CAMPAIGN ON SEX CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Shocked by the wave of vicious sex crimes against young children, the Area "E" Child Welfare Conference of The American Legion in Seattle, Washington, December 1-3, called strongly for preventive action. A special committee, under the chairmanship of past National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick, was appointed by National Child Welfare Chairman, Dr. A. H. Wittmann of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to study the problem and report a plan of action to the Area "E" Conference.

The report of this committee, which was enthusiastically adopted by the conference, pointed out that there were two points of attack. First, there was need for immediate action on the part of parents and communities to protect children. Second, there was need for the development of a longterm program of prevention based upon the best scientific knowledge.

As a part of the immediate fight to protect children, an eight-point program was recommended to parents and a six-point program to communities. The recommendations to parents were:

- 1. Know your child's whereabouts and asso-
- Enforce your own curfew.

 Safest supervision of your child is your own,

- 4. Train your child to go straight home from
- school.

 Expand your social life to include your children.

 Police any suspicious actions
- 6. Report to police any suspicious actions
- promptly and frankly.

 Train your child not to ride with or accept favors from strangers.

 Remember always, moral and spiritual training of your child is in your own

The program recommended to communities was:

- Light up your dark places.
 Support an adequate police force.
 Discourage any practice requiring young children to be abroad after dark without proper supervision.
 Invite your police and juvenile authorities to instruct and advise parent groups. Enforce your laws against sale and circulation of obscene literature and pictures, Encourage every adult citizen to assume an individual responsibility for the welfare of the community's children.
- fare of the community's children.

Resigns as Legislative Aide

Robert R. Poston, who has served as Associate Legislative Director in the Washington branch of the Legion's National Headquarters, tendered his resignation, effective January 6th. He will become Director of the Congressional Legislative Division of the Federal Housing Home Finance Agency. He joined the National Headquarters staff in 1946, soon after his release from WW2 service.

NSLI DIV. CHECKS MOVING; AIR CADETS WILL BE PAID

One of the questions relating to the payment of the NSLI dividend that comes up most often, says the Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission, is asked by WW2 Air Cadets: Will the special NSLI dividend be paid to those veterans for whom the Government paid premiums while they were in training?

The answer is yes. The Veterans Administration takes the position that these insurance contracts are the same as those on which premiums were paid by the servicemen themselves and are handling them like all the others.

Thousands of special cases will be paid out of order, so veterans need not be alarmed if their check does not come along just when they expect it. Here are some of the things that may delay payment: Lack of complete information on insurance allotment, more than one service serial number, improper addresses on application, failure to sign application, or VA can't identify applicant from data given. VA is taking steps to handle all special cases. Don't write about your check unless you do get a letter from the agency. Reply at once if you do get one. All checks will be mailed out as promptly as the applications can be processed.

Checks, starting to move in January, are going out at the rate of approximately 200,000 daily. Ten million applications are embraced in the first group, so it is expected that this section will be paid off in ten weeks. Then the checks for the five or six million veterans in the second group will be fed into the mails at the same rate. The applications requiring special handling in all likelihood will be cared for in this latter group.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Co. K, 2nd Regiment, Fort Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo.-Need to contact Sgt. Kelly and Lt. Martell who were stationed at Fort during 1943. Statements wanted. Henry Rickens, Thorn-

1943, Statements wanted.

ton, Iowa.
Oiler Katvik and U.S.S. Cormorant — James Robert Hudnall, (BMI/c, USNR), Fort George, Fla., wants to locate Frank Wilson, Richard Hycamp and others on Katvik, out of NOB 101, Iceland, in 1943-44, also Y1/c Sears and SF2/c Cook, on Cormorant in 1942-43. Statements recorded.

Cook, on Cormorant in 1942-43. Statements needed.

Co. C, 359th Infantry, 90th Div. (WW1)—Men who knew me in service please write. Need help to establish claim. Thomas B. Mross, (Pvt. 1 cl). Balch, Ark.

U. S. Navy—Harold J. Mellen, 121 Cross St., Lowell, Mass., wants to contact anyone who served with him at Com. 9, Fairbanks-Morse, Comm., Beloit, Wis.; USNH, Great Lakes, Ill.; USNH, Bethesda, Md., Washington Navy Yards or aboard the U.S.S. Unimak. Help needed. Hdqrs. Co., 350th Infantry — Need to locate Willie S. Sudstill, Important, Write Dr. B. F. Greene, Bamberg, S. C.

Station Hospital, Bath, England — Men who know of back injury from machine gun suffered by T/5 Elmer LeRoy Pate, while training in England, or were with him in above hospital, please write. Statements are essential to establish service-connection for widow and two children. James R. Noble, Service Officer, American Legion, Perry, Ill.

Machine Gun Co., 36th Division—Anyone who mows present whereabouts of Ren M. Gillesnie.

Machine Gun Co., 36th Division-Anyone who

James R. Noble, Service Officer, American Legion, Perry, Ill.

Machine Gun Co., 36th Division—Anyone who knows present whereabouts of Ben M. Gillespie, please write, Settlement of estate pending. C. W. Gillespie, R 4, Box 780, Corpus Christi, Texas. 315th Trench Mortar Battery, 90th Division (WW1) — Need statements of service comrades who know of my hospitalization and treatment for bronchial trouble and nervousness at Camp Hunt, near Bordeaux, France, in August, 1918. Conley Dunaway, Box 44, Gainesville, Mo. 50th Pursuit Squadron, AAF — Want to locate Capt. Frank B. James, C.O.; 1st Lt, Harold B. Tompkins, MC; 1st Lt. William N. Richardson, ADS&M, and 1st Sgt. Henry P. Womack. Need statements to complete claim. William Joseph Blair, 1043 So. Seaman Ave., El Monte, Cal. 501st Plotting Co., Drew Field, Fla. — Need statements to support claim, will Dutch Scholtz, John Adams, Billy Park or others who worked with me in Kitchen 21, 22, 23, from 1943 to 1944 please write. Frank (Blackie) Blackmore, Box 31, Matfield Green, Kans.

Marine Corps, VMSB 341, and MAG 12 and 14—Robert C. Bauman, (Cpl., USMC), Ringwood, N. J., needs statements to establish claim. Especially John J. Owens and John Digney, and others who remember when he was bowled over by waves at Green Island, or his treatment for leg injury at Cherry Point. All records lost. 578th Sqdrn., Group 1208, AAF, Miami Beach, Fla. — Urgently need to locate men who served with me in above unit in September and October, 1942; who know of my bad feet condition and treatment. Benjamin Cohen, (Pvt.), 265 E. Burnside Ave., Bronx 57, New York City.

SCU 1962, Fort Ord, Cal.—Men who knew me please write, especially Sgt. Frank W. Capuano, 1st Sgt. Deakers, Major Rains, and Sgt. Paul Adams, Statements needed. Paul Virnich, Ward 58C, U.S.D.A., Danville, Ill.

469th Base Hdqrs. and Air Base Sqdrn, Sheppard Field, Texas—Urgently need to hear from men who knew PFC Clifford L. Melzer, (Arlington, Minn.), who served as cook in units above in 1942 and 1943, Statements of establish s

Co. L. 18th Infantry, 1st Division — Landis R. Elledge was wounded at Gela, in invasion of Sicily, in July, 1943. Statements from men who know of injury are essential; please write his sister, Mrs. J. H. Tuten, Rt. 5, Box 135, Athens,

Ala.

1851st Service Unit, Camp Barkeley, Texas—
Need help to establish claim; men who know of my knee injury in 1942, please write. Treated at Indiantown Gap, Pa., in 1944, especially need statement of chief of orthopedics (Major Jacobson?) or other men in hospital. Robert J. Paget, 16 Mapleton Street, Brighton 35, Mass.
Unit A, 1466 AAF Base, ATC, Fairbanks, Alaska—Need statement of service comrades who know of my frozen ears. Incident occurred in December, 1943. Write to William Blotsky, 37 Sheridan Ave., Brooklyn 8, N. Y.

Btry F, 68th Coast Artillery (AA)—Need statements from men who knew of the trouble I had with right leg and foot while at New England States Fair at Springfield, Mass., in 1941. Jarold W. Pasco, 418 W. Caroline St., Fenton, Mich. Bataan Vets—Myrle D. Scott, recently deceased, was injured while prisoner on ship on way to Jap prison camp; his mother needs to locate wit-

nesses, especially S1/c John Blechl, U.S.S. Bexar, and Paul Lynn, ex-Lampasas, Texas. Write Earle W. Stark, Department Adjutant, The American Legion, 3205 E. Central Ave., Albuquerque, N.

W. Stark, Department Adjutant, The American Legion, 3205 E. Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Air Force—T/Sgt. Phillip H. Rydeen, killed in crash at Sausalito, Cal., December 19, 1943; his mother needs to hear from people who knew him, especially in 1938-40. Statements needed to prove claim to mother's pension and clear up other matters. Write Mrs. Astrid A. Rydeen, 1446 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 26, Cal.

Co. B, 1st Bn., 6th Marine Regt., 2nd Marine Division — Cpl. James L. Edwards needs statements from comrades relative to his sickness while in service. Write Clayton S. Flood, Service Officer, Box 238, Hays, Kans.

925th Ordnance Depot, (WW2) — Must have statements from men, especially Lt. D. D. Thompson and Sgt. Calvin E. Eastridge, who were with me when I was injured in car wreck near Munich, Germany, in February or March, 1946. Please write. James M. Lyon, Roaring River, N. C.

4494th Railhead Co.—"Pop" Lambeth, this unit, was stationed in Paris in 1945; rommate was Kirkland. Urgent that he hear from men of outfit, statements needed to develop service-connected claim. Write James M. Lambeth, care Lively Technical School, Tallahassee, Fla.

USMC Flying Field, Miami, Fla., (WW1) — Statements needed from men who served with me in October and November, 1918, especially Capt. R. B. Price and 1st Lt. S. F. Boatwright, J. E. Clancy, Jr., 3572 Herschel St., Jacksonville 5, Fla. 33rd General Hospital, Camp White, Oregon—Urgently need to locate Roy Savage, Arly May, Gardian Tucker and Harvey Little, who were with me in service; statements to establish claim wanted, William Clayton Yarbrough, 21 Railroad St., Lindele, Ga.

Co. K., 114th Infantry, 29th Div., (WW1) —

wanted. William Clayton Yarbrough, 21 Railroad St., Lindale, Ga.

Co. K, 114th Infantry, 29th Div., (WW1) — Establishment of claim depends on statements service comrades; especially need to locate Capt. Rickard and Corp. Gates. Write Wilfred S. Evans, Northport, Ala.

Co. E, 2nd Bn., 160th Depot Brigade, (WW1)—Will anyone who knows present address of Capt. Currey, above unit at Camp Custer, Mich., in March, 1919, please write. Statement badly needed. H. A. Juma, Star Route, Naches, Wash.

NATIONAL GROUPS IN FIGHT FOR IMPROVED CHILD HEALTH

The American Legion, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics have joined hands to promote the health of the nation's children. Governing bodies of each of the three national organizations have now endorsed a cooperative plan for improved child health based upon community action under community leadership.

Such a plan was first discussed by the Legion Child Welfare Commission in August, 1949, and was later approved by the 31st National Convention in Philadelphia. Since that time the American Academy of Pediatrics at its annual meeting in San Francisco in November and the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, meeting in Washington, D.C., December 6, have enthusiastically endorsed the proposed program.

Legion National Child Welfare Chairman, Dr. A. H. Wittmann of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, explains that this is to be a true grass roots program. "The several national organizations can stimulate and suggest," Dr. Wittmann said, "but the effectiveness of the program will depend entirely on local lead-

ership.

"The American Legion, through its 17,000 posts, 58 departments and its National Headquarters, is already engaged in a wide variety of activities in the field of child health. By joining forces with the professional societies within the communities there is a real opportunity for insuring that the health needs of all children can be met."

OUTFIT REUNIONS

78th (Lightning) Division, (both WWs)-Spring reunion dance at Essex Troop Armory, 120 Rose-ville Ave., Newark, N. J., Saturday, April 15. Advance info and reservations from John Ghegan, National Secretary, 697 President St., Brooklyn,

16th Combat Engineers Bn., 1st Armored Di-

National Secretary, 697 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

16th Combat Engineers Bn., 1st Armored Division — 3rd annual reunion at Senator Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 8, 9, 10. For reservations write Tony Scarpa, Reservation Manager, Senator Hotel, Atlantic City.

Co. K., 110th Infantry-1950 reunion planned for September. For info write C. L. Chattaway, 708 Sampson St., Monongahela, Pa.

Co. M., 307th Infantry, 77th Division, (WW1)—32nd annual reunion and dinner, Saturday, March 11, at 77th Division Club House, 28 East 39th St., New York City. Info from Henry H. Ringen, 85 Vermilyea Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

15th Engineers Veterans Association—31st annual reunion, Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday, April 29th. For information write W. H. Turner, Secretary, 238 8th Ave., Laurel Gardens, West View, Pa.

106th Cavalry—Reunion planned for summer 1950. Write Reunion Committee, care Urbana Armory, Urbana, Ill.

3rd Infantry Regiment (Cockades) — Reunion WW2 vets planned (Camp Butner, Fort Benning and overseas, '42-46). Write Wm. F. Radcliff, Station A, Cumberland, Md.

713th Railway Operating Bn.—5th annual reunion at Hotel Albany, Denver, Colo., June 30-July 1. Write Marvin Krinke, Secretary-Treasurer, 1200 Lafond Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.

729th Railway Operating Bn.—Reunion in planning stage; old personnel get in touch with W. S. Carr, Room 446, South Station, Boston, Mass.

Ist Service Co., 166th FA and Service Co., 938th FA Bn.—Reunion planned near Lancaster, Pa., 3rd Saturday in September, Members contact immediately Charles H. Rehm, New Providence, Pa., or Roy J. Knott, RD 3, Spring Grove, Pa.

U.S.S. Sheliak (AKA 62)—Reunion called to be held New York City, April 1, Shipmates write at once to Elbert V. Hewett, 209 Connecticut Ave., Springfield, Mass., or Thaddeus (Ted) Penas, Mundale Rd., Westfield, Mass.

142nd AAA Bn. (Mbl)—Reunion planned, Former members write Richard H. Brownfield, 201 East Armstrong Ave., Peoria 4, Ill.

14th Engineers Veterans Association, (WW1)—

32nd annual reunion and

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

NOVEMBER 30, 1949

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit.	.\$1,319,544.76
Receivables	
Inventories	
Invested Funds	. 961,740.96
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoratio	
Trust Fund\$ 251,779.8	3
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund 1,049,438.7	8 1,301,218.61
Real Estate, less depreciation.	. 279,037.39
Furniture and Fixtures, less	
depreciation	. 271,129.39
Deferred Charges	. 86,775.19
	\$4 849 598 36

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

AND MEI WORTH
Current Liabilities\$ 167,759.43Funds restricted as to use\$ 324,646.14Deferred Income1,694,488.21Permanent Trusts:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust\$ 251,779.83
Employees' Retirement Trust 1,049,438.78 1,301,218.61
Net Worth:
Restricted Capital:
Reserve Fund.\$ 739,580.76
Restricted
Fund 13,023.14
Reserve for construction of
Washington
Office 323,082.71
Real Estate130,000.00 1,205,686.61
Surplus 167,281.92
Excess of expense over income
11 months 11,552.56 155,729.36
1,361,415.97
\$4,849,528.36
φ4,040,020.00

New Law Makes 150,000 Out-of-State New York WW2 Vets Eligible for State Bonus

A new 30 million dollar pay-line formed for the New York State World War II veterans' bonus, when the voters of New York eliminated that "residence-at-the-time-of-filing" requirement which previously barred bonus payments to New York veterans who no longer reside in the State.

A constitutional amendment, approved at the polls last November 8, opened the gates for all these non-residents—provided they measure up to all of the other specifications, including residence in the State of New York at the time of entry into the service and for at least six months immediately prior to that.

Before the first of the new year the New York Bonus Bureau at Albany had received applications from every one of the other 47 states, from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, England, France, Italy and other parts of the world—including ten applications from Bombay, India.

In order to qualify even now for a piece of New York's \$400,000,000 veterans war bonus, WW2 vets must have been (1) on active duty with the armed forces of the United States at any time during the period of December 7, 1941 (Pearl Harbor) to September 2, 1945 (cessation of hostilities); (2) discharged from the service under honorable conditions, and (3) a resident of New York State at the time of entering the service and for at least six months immediately prior to enlistment or induction.

Effective January 1st

Director Gerald E. Rowley cautioned that employment in New York State or attendance at New York schools at the time of entry into the service does not qualify veterans as "residents" of New York, if they actually resided elsewhere at the time.

The only change in the New York bonus law, therefore, is that present residence no longer is a factor in establishing eligibility for the New York bonus

The new law became effective January 1, 1950. Application can be made at any time, but only on official forms provided by the State Veterans' Bonus Bureau in Albany, N. Y. Get these forms by writing direct to the Bureau. They are also obtainable at veterans' service agencies of the various states and from many posts of veterans' organizations throughout the country. Some 200,000 blanks were distributed to these agencies and organizations last November 9—one day after voters of New York had approved the pay-off.

Director Rowley said some 20,000 outof-state applications for the New York bonus had to be rejected during the past two years because of the now cancelled "residence-at-the-time-of-filing" requirement. New application blanks were mailed to each of these individuals on November 9. Because the Bureau's files already contain photostatic copies of discharges in these cases, only a new application will be required from these 20,000 filers.

More than 10,000 new bonus applications were received from non-resident veterans in the first three weeks following the November 8 election, and Mr. Rowley estimated the total of out-of-state applications might run as high as 150,000. That would mean total payments in excess of \$30,000,000 in areas scattered throughout the world.

The actual bonus payments run as follows:

1 — For active duty of any duration outside the continental limits of the United States during the period of December 7, 1941 — September 2, 1945, inclusive, \$250.

2 — For active duty of more than 60 days within the continental limits during the period of December 7, 1941 — September 2, 1945, inclusive, \$150.

3—For service of 60 days or less within the continental limits during the period of December 7, 1941—September 2, 1945, inclusive, \$50.

Bonus payments to date average about \$218.

D.C. LEGION JOINS RED CROSS IN BLOOD DRIVE



Initiating a new blood donor recruitment among its 65 Posts, the 40 and 8 group and National Guard of Honor, in co-operation with the Red Cross, the Department of the District of Columbia is setting a new high mark. First to sign up at the Red Cross Center and pledge his support was Luther Corbin, (center), Commander of James Reese Europe Post. The Commander is flanked by John F. O'Mara, Legion Blood Recruitment Chairman, and Mrs. George M. Roose, Red Cross staff aide.

Commander Corbin has been on the Washington police force for 12 years. Chairman O'Mara believes in setting an example—he has given 38 blood donations. The Department has put up a silver loving cup for permanent possession of that Post which furnishes the most donors at the end of each convention year.

ENROLLMENT FOR EXTENSION COURSE CLOSES MARCH 15TH

March 15 is the final date for acceptance of enrollment applications for the fifth term of the Extension Institute. The first lesson will be mailed to all of those enrolled during the latter half of March.

The enrollment fees are as follows:

1 to 4 enrollments from a Post, county or district......\$6.00 each 5 to 9 enrollments from a Post,

county or district 3.00 each 10 or more enrollments from a Post, county or district 2.00 each

You don't have to use the official enrollment blank to get in on this activity. Just send your name and mailing address, together with the remittance for the fee, to C. M. Wilson, Director, Membership and Post Activities, The American Legion, National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana. And remember that for group enrollments, as stated above, you save money!

Here is an opportunity to really get acquainted with what makes The American Legion tick.

LET'S GIVE A MINUTE TO YOUR GI LIFE INSURANCE

Why not check your GI insurance from time to time, to make sure it keeps in line with your changing circumstances. YOU are not doing yourself a favor by letting things ride.

First, check the amount of insurance YOU are carrying. If YOU can afford to carry the full \$10,000 the law allows you to have, by all means do so. To put in force any part of your GI insurance you have dropped YOU have to pass a physical examination; so the time to take care of that is right now while

YOU are in good shape. How to make your GI insurance do what YOU intend it to do! One, check the type of GI insurance YOU are carrying. Besides your term insurance, YOU may choose any one of six permanent plans, or any combination of them. YOU can make your GI insurance serve your particular needs. Two, decide who will get your insurance money and how YOU want it paid out. It may be that, since you took out your insurance, you were married. YOU will probably want to name your wife and children, if any, as your beneficiaries. Remember the VA cannot pay your GI insurance to the persons you want unless YOU tell the VA who they are. The way the VA will pay your insurance is also up to YOU but again YOU must let the VA know what you want. So why take a chance when it is so easy to make sure your GI insurance will serve the purpose YOU want it to serve.

It's easy to keep your insurance affairs up to date. It will pay YOU large dividends in peace of mind.

Why not write or contact the VA Office nearest your home for forms or additional information. DO IT RIGHT NOW!

Veterans Newsletter

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

February, 1950

PENNSYLVANIA'S BONUS TO AVERAGE \$350:

Shoving sharp pencils, statisticians have come up with the guess that the bonus paid to Pennsylvania's 1,215,515 WW2 vets will average \$350. .. This average is also forecast for the next of kin of 31,871 deceased veterans....Application forms were made available in mid-January, distributed to eligibles through Legion Posts, other vet organizations, Red Cross, State agencies including the sub-stations of the Highway Patrol, employment and VA Regional Offices....Out-of-State eligibles can get the forms direct from the office of Major General Frank Weber, Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or from any one of the local distributing groups....To expedite processing the claims, special liaison sections have been set up to work with the Army and Navy.... These sections will function particularly in checking service data, length of time overseas and other claims, for veterans who cannot adequately substantiate their statements.

VA CURB ON FLIGHT TRAINING UPHELD:

The VA has the right to enforce its requirements for WW2 veterans wishing to take flight training, according to a decision handed down by the U.S. Court of Appeals at Washington....The Court held that the regulation was "not subject to judicial scrutiny"....This important test case was based on the VA's requirement that a veteran, in applying for permission to take flight instruction under the GI Bill, must submit "complete justification that such course is in connection with his present or contemplated business or occupation"....The suit was brought by Willie G. Slocumb, Jr., Portsmouth, Va., commercial photographer, who applied for the training in order to become an aerial photographer....His application was rejected on the ground that he had not established eligibility under the regulation....Slocumb contended that the regulation was an unauthorized modification of the GI Bill and therefore illegal and void.

LEGION, RED CROSS LINK DISASTER RELIEF WORK:

The American Legion and the American Red Cross have announced the signing of a new agreement for joint work in disaster operations.... This agreement revises an understanding in effect between the two organizations since 1926....It provides for use of Legion manpower "for immediate and complete co-operation with the Red Cross and other disaster relief agencies, and for continuous liaison between the Red Cross and the Legion at all levels"....General George C. Marshall, Red Cross President, wrote National Commander George N. Craig expressing his "appreciation of the splendid co-operation you have given in the past".... He added the hope that "our mutual efforts to service may meet with continued and increasing success."

ARMY TO INVESTIGATE OVER-PAY TO DEPENDENTS:

Department of the Army has ordered an investigation of recovery of some 90 million dollars in over-payments of dependency benefits to service men, their families, or other next-of-kin....

Most of this over-payment is accounted for in allotments paid to families, a result of changes in dependency status and the administrative difficulty of keeping up with personnel records....

About \$60,000,000 has been recovered....A Defense Department spokesman announced that only a small part of the over-payments could be traced to fraud.

NO APPLICATION, NO NSLI DIVIDEND:

Word comes out of the VA that about 2,000,000 WW2 vets, approximately one-eighth of eligibles, entitled to NSLI dividends have not yet applied for it....Vets are again warned that this distribution of \$2,800,000,000 in dividends is not automatic...Each WW2 veteran must make application on the prescribed form in order to get his share of the pie...The rule is: "No application, no dividend."

COMPENSATION INCREASES UNDER NEW LAW:

Increases in disability and death compensation paid to veterans and dependents under Public Laws 339 and 436, 81st Congress, were in most cases reflected in the benefit checks issued for the month of December These laws affect serviceconnected cases only.... No increases in pension benefits are made for disability or death not due to service....Changes resulting from the new laws are summarized as follows: The largest group to receive increases is composed of about 1,882,000 veterans with service-connected disabilities rated from 10 to 100 percent in degree It includes the service-disabled of both World Wars and also vets disabled in peacetime service subsequent to July 15, 1903.... Amounts paid monthly to this group under the old rates ranged from \$13.80 for 10 percent to \$138 for 100 percent disability service-connected, and from \$11.04 to \$110.40 for peacetime vets, based on percentage of disability. ... The new rates are \$15 for 10 percent to \$150 for 100 percent, and \$12 to \$120.... The increase amounts to 8.7 percent....Some 58,000 widows receiving compensation because of death of serviceconnected veteran, and who have one or more children, will get increases.... The law raises from \$100 per month to \$105 the amount payable to a widow with one child, and from \$15 to \$25 the allowance for each additional child, when the veteran's death was due to war service....When death results from peacetime service, the widow receives 80 percent of the war rates.

Veterans drawing compensation for serviceconnected disabilities rated 50 percent or more will get additional allowances for their dependents....This group will receive the following monthly amounts, based on the number and relationship of their dependents: Wife only, \$10.50; wife and one child, \$17.50; wife and two children, \$22.75; wife and three or more children, \$28; one child, no wife, \$7; two children, no wife, \$12.25; three or more children, no wife, \$17.50; plus \$8.75 for each dependent parent....Veterans disabled due to peacetime service will receive 80 percent of the above rates.... The new law also grants an increase in disability compensation payable to some 20,000 WW1 veterans whose disabilities are classified under law as "presumed" to be due to service....Vets in this group previously were entitled to but 75 percent of the rates payable for direct service-connected disabilities....Public Law 339 restores them to the full rate.... More liberal statutory disability ratings are provided in cases of service-connected arrested tuberculosis.... Under the new law such

veterans will receive ratings of 100 percent for the first two years following arrest, 50 percent for the next four years, and 30 percent for an additional five years....Thereafter, permanent ratings of 30 percent will be assigned in faradvanced cases....Less severe cases will be rated 20 percent where there is continuing disability....The law also provides that the 100 percent rating during the first two years may be reduced to 50 percent for failure to follow prescribed treatment or to submit to examination when requested.

"Line-of-duty" requirements are liberalized under Public Law 339 as applied to service personnel whose disease, injury or death was incurred (not due to willful misconduct) while in confinement under sentence of court martial or civil court....Such cases will be adjudged line-of-duty provided the court martial sentence did not involve an unremitted dishonorable discharge, or a civil court sentence for a felony.

LOAN REGULATIONS REVISED:

Two changes in GI loan regulations designed to make it easier for vets to finance and occupy homes purchased with the aid of loan guarantees under the GI Bill have been made.... One change will permit a veteran to occupy the home of his choice even though some outside work necessarily delayed by inclement weather remains to be completed....Such as unfinished sidewalks, curbs, gutters, driveways and final coats of exterior paint....The other provides an optional, flat allowance instead of certain "origination" costs which may be charged to home-buyers by lending institutions....Heretofore VA has required a certificate that the home was completed before issuing a loan guarantee to the lender Under the new plan an amount equal to one and one-half times the estimated cost of the unfinished work will be placed in escrow to guarantee completion, and VA will issue its regular guarantee on the loan.... This procedure will be instituted only at the request of the veteran-buyer....The second change concerns a number of miscellaneous expense items incurred by lenders in making a mortgage loan.... Included are the costs of appraisals, inspections, preparation and mailing of papers, and fees, such as those paid to notaries and trustees.... Previously, all such cost items had to be accounted for separately.... Under the new regulations the lender may, at his option, charge an amount equal to one percent of the amount of the loan, or a minimum of \$50.... The optional allowance is applicable only to straight first-mortgage GI loans where the veteran gets all his financing at the low four percent interest rate....Both changes are in effect and instructions for their administration have been issued to VA field offices.

THEY'LL NEVER GET RICH:

<u>Draftees into the French Army will never get rich</u>, no matter what the bugle says....Their monthly pay check comes to 360 francs, or exactly \$1.03 in Uncle Sam's good money....Volunteers fare better than draftees. After a full year at rookie wages, the volunteer's monthly pay check is boosted to 990 francs, or \$2.90 American.... But a spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense insists that France does well by its soldiers....He says the French rookie receives wine and a daily tobacco ration. He also gets his hair cut at the Government's expense.

VETS IN TRAINING MUST REPORT DEPENDENTS:

<u>Veterans in training under the GI Bill</u> of Public Law 16 who acquire a dependent or dependents through marriage or birth of children should submit necessary evidence of dependency to VA as soon as possible <u>if they desire additional subsistence allowance</u>...This evidence should be sent to the

VA Regional Office having jurisdiction over the area in which the school or training establishment is located.... If a vet in school full time acquires one dependent his subsistence payments might rise from \$75 a month to \$105. The monthly rate is \$120 for veteran-trainees with more than one dependent. ...On-the-job training.subsistence rates are \$65 a month for vets without dependents and \$90 for those with one or more dependents.... The following constitutes "satisfactory" evidence of dependency: For wife or husband, a certified copy of the public or church record of the marriage.... For a minor child, a certified record of the birth or the record of the baptism. If evidence of marriage was not previously reported to VA, a certified copy of the marriage record also should be submitted....For an adopted child, a certified copy of the court record of adoption.... For dependent parents: (1) a certified copy of the public record of birth of the veteran or the church record of his baptism, and (2) an affidavit of dependency (a VA form) filled out by the parent or parents and sworn to before a notary public.

OHIO HAS 13,171 UNSETTLED BONUS CLAIMS:

Of the 770.836 bonus applications received by the Ohio WW2 Compensation Fund, 13,171 remain unsettled....Many applicants whose claims have not been completed cannot be reached because of change of address and failure to notify the Fund.... Most of the claims could be processed in zero time, says Director Scrimiger, if the applicants would complete and return the questionnaires sent them...17,733 claims have been rejected, 6,862 of them because the applicants did not serve 90 days with the Armed Forces; another 8,484 because the applicants did not meet residence requirements.... The deadline for filing is June 30, 1950.

ON THE COMMIE FRONT:

The Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court has declared unconstitutional the New Jersey loyalty law covering political candidates.... James Imbrie, Progressive party candidate for Governor, brought the test case to court....
The Court held that the State charter already required an oath of fealty and that its framers had denied to the Legislature any authority to devise other oaths....Imbrie and others, one a communist, had refused to take the oath on the grounds that it was "thought control".... The New York Supreme Court has thrown out the Feinberg law as unconstitutional because it was, in the Court's opinion, "a dragnet which may enmesh anyone who agitates for a change of government."....Justice Harry Schirick upheld a communist party complaint "upon all grounds"....His Honor found it hard to believe that "it is necessary to resort to witchhunting in our schools to displace misfits".... The Feinberg law would have made membership in a subversive organization grounds for dismissal of any public school teacher, official or employee. ... It had received a wide margin of support in passing the New York Legislature.... The New York communist party was supported in its legal attack on this law by several organizations of leftist tinge....Larry Adler and Paul Draper, entertainers, who sued Mrs. John T. McCullough, Parsonage Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, for \$100,000 apiece for alleged libel because she turned some concert tickets back with the statement that both had pro-communist records and sympathies, have broadened and extended their suit to include statements made by Mrs. McCullough to the press after the original action was filed....All her funds were tied up, but even so the legal expenses in defending a suit of this type, far exceed her limited means.... A number of Legion Posts have contributed to Mrs. McCullough's defense fund.

How BALD are You? How Much Dandruff?

Compare Your Scalp I. Q. with the People Pictured Below



MR. D. S. NAGLE, Army Veteran, 8609 34th Ava. S. W., Seattle, says:

"Only those who have lost their hair con know what a thrill it is to have hoir again. I am vary grateful to Carl Branden-fals, and I sincaraly acommand his home ourse to you."





MRS. F. M. HARRIS, 1317 Boran Ave., Secttla, states:

Satisfied Users Everywhere . .

. . . REPORT

- ✓ Renewed Hair Growth
- ✓ No More Excessive Falling Hair
- ✓ Relief From Dandruff Scale
- ✓ Improved Scalp Conditions



Each dat above shows one of the 2,986 cities and towns from which result letters have been received proising Brandanfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage.

YES, satisfied users EVERYWHERE praise Brandenfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage. By

certified count (documented by impartial audit of certified public accountants) Carl Brandenfels has received 14,237 letters from users reporting from one to all of the results listed above.

These result letters come from every state and almost every city in the nation. Some are from men and women who were totally bald ... others are from people just beginning to notice loss of hair. Some are from

elderly men and women . . . and many are from young business people who are anxious to preserve their youthful appearance.

Doctors Observe Results C. P. A's. Verify Testimonials

Carl Brandenfels is conducting extensive research to determine the efficacy of his home course. For more than a year, a large group of men and women have been using Brandenfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage under medical observation. Mr. Nagle, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Llefson were included in these tests. The authenticity of these pictures and of all pictures of people included in the medical tests are documented by affidavits from competent medical personnel.

In addition, the results letters which Carl Brandenfelg receives from his users are authenticated by an impartial audit by a recognized firm of certified public accountants.

Only Course of Its Kind

Brandenfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage cannot be compared with any other method or treatment. One of the two secret formulas contains, among other ingred-lents, the important agent lanolin. The other contains a small percentage of sulfanilamide. The Brandenfels' Pressure Massage is com-Pressure Massage is completely different from the rubbing and scrap-ing to which many men and women have been subjecting their scalps for years and years.

What This Positive Proof Means to You

These thousands of result letters are of real interest to men and women everywhere who are bald or who are losing their hair. For all of these heart-warming stories are also the story of Carl Brandenfels of St. Helens, Oregon.

Carl's Principles of Hair Growth

Scientists state that hair will continue to grow as long as the hair follicle remains healthy and as long as a sufficient blood supply is fed to the hair follicles.

Carl Brandenfels believes that in many bald or partially bald people, the hair follicles are still alive even though no hair is growing from them.

Carl Brandenfels does not class his product with the so-called "hair-growers." He does not guarantee that it will promote new hair growth, because not every user has grown new hair. He does believe-on the basis of documented results-that his home course has brought hope and happiness to thousands of users of his formulas and massage.

Carl's two formulas together with his unlove pressure massage are designed to bring about a more healthy condition of the scalp, to soften the scalp, and to increase the supply of blood to the entire scalp area. Carl Brandenfels believes that proper use of his formulas and massage may, in many cases, bring about a condition which will help nature allow hair to grow.

Results Verified by Medical Observation







Mr. E. "Al" Liefson, 7019 S. Tscoma Way, Tscoma, Wash, is using Brandenfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage under medical observation (see main story). Above, left, top view of Mr. Liefson's head at beginning: center, after 17 weeks; right, after 41 weeks.

This IS the Same Boy!







ELDON BEERBOWER ELDON BEERBOWER

Yes, you see above three pictures of Eldon Beerhower, who lives at 2005 N. Portland Blvd., Portland, Oregon. Eldon lost all of his halr at the age of 12. He triad many forms of treatment without success, and thought hs was doomed to permanent total haldness. After three years of baldness, Eldon hegan to use Brandenfels' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage. Today, Eldon gets "creew" halrecuts and lives a happy, normal life again.

Enthusiastic Users







Left-O, K. Nuiton, Olympia, Wash., age 65: "My hair was falling rapidly. Now my head is almost covered with hair," Center-Mrs. Amy Clavangar, Central Polot, Ore., age 62: "I was completely hald for two years. Now I have stmost all my hair back."

Right—Navy Vataran Moward Jones, St. Helena, Ore., lost most of the heir on the front third of his head while in the Service. Today, this area is almost covered with light, fine hair.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY BEFORE YOU MISPLACE IT!



Above, left, Carl Brandenfels before using his home course. Right, Carl as ho loaks today.

Easy to Use at Home

SEND TODAY for Brandenfele' Scalp and Hair Applications and Massage. These formulas are not sticky—they will not rub off on hat bands, clothing or bed linens. A 5-week home supply costs \$15 plus \$3 Fed. Tax (total \$18.00). SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY to Carl Brandenfels. St. Helens, Oregon.

THE ONLY APPLICATIONS AND MASSAGE OF THEIR KIND IN THE WORLD - MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

CARL BRANDENFELS, ST. HELENS, OREGON

DO A FRIEND A FAVOR — If you know a friend who has this problem, pass this Important message on to him.

CARL BRANDENFELS, St. Halans, Oragon Please send me—in a plain wrapper—a 5-week supply of Brandantais' Sealp and Mair Applications and Massage with directions for use in my nown home.

☐ Cash—I enclose \$15 plus 20% Fed. tax 1\$31, total \$18, IWill be shipped prepaid.)

C. O. O agree to pay postman \$18 plus postal charges.

Address

Zone State Cash orders will be shipped immediately, postpaid. C. O. D. orders will be filled as rapidly as the formulas become svalisble.

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

What Are They Doing To The Female Sex?

(Continued from page 23)

the old fashions, when short skirts were ordered, or long skirts became the fashion. The wonderful thing about fashions now is that no one knows what is coming, or how long it will last. Each issue of *Pogue* or *Harpies' Bizarre* surprises us with something new and daring. Just look at this month's issues."

I looked. It was like looking into a technicolor nightmare. The alluring uplift ads were gone. Not one impudent chest or clinging gown met my eye. Not one bright smile or come-hither look. And as for the models — all they needed were brooms to ride on.

I looked at page after page, and always the same horrors lay before me. Half the women looked as though they had been made out of wire coat-hangers, and these were the pretty girls. In place of the smiling, healthy, vivacious, curvey girls I used to see in the fashion ads, these pages were filled with gaunt, scowling spooks. It was a tour of pipestem arms and hatchet faces that couldn't be equalled in a hardware store. A couple showed their fangs in what I suppose was meant to be a smile, but which resembled rigor mortis after arsenic.

"Baby," I said to Iglia, "what's the theory behind this anatomical bombing?" She shook her head. "I don't know what

you mean."

"Well," I said, "each of the old, by-gone new looks had some purpose behind them. They were intended to make women look like boys, like Oriental vamps, like charwomen, like Mae West, like Boris Karloff, sexy, anti-sexy, fragile, cool, tall, short, hump-backed, bow-legged, or something like that. What is the purpose behind this New New Look?"

"The only ones who know," Iglia responded, "are the designers. If you want to know what to be prepared for, you'll have to ask them."

"Okay, Baby," I said. "I'd like to see what kind of people design women's clothes. Who do I call?"

"The clothes I have on," Iglia said, "were designed by Mr. Percy, Mr. Cedric, and Mr. Elmer."

I reached for the phone book. "What are the first names of these Misters?" I asked.

"Those are their first names, stupid," Iglia said. "No real, true-blue dress designer ever uses his last name."

"Baby," I said, "watch my panda while I go over and visit these guys. I would like to see what these front-name Misters look like while I am finding out just what in the hell they think they are doing."

I left the twisted remains of my old girl friend and took a cab to the studios of Misters Cedric, Percy and Elmer. A flunky stopped me at the door. "Whom shall I say is calling, dah-ling?" he asked, brushing the wrinkles out of his mauve blouse.

"Mr. Hank," I said.

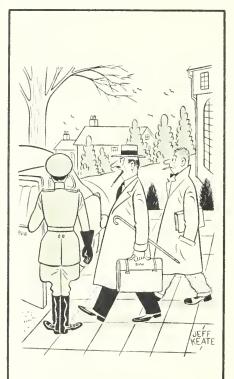
"Walk this way, please."

It's an old gag, but I wouldn't walk that way if I could. I followed the punky into an apartment that was decorated with pale blue walls, a white rug and white

furniture. A huge chrome fireplace was blazing with a fire of incense logs. It looked like the kind of den that was inhabited by men who called themselves Mr. first name.

The flunky disappeared for a moment, then came skipping back. "The Messers are designing a new dress," he whispered. "But you will have to be as quiet as a little mouseykins."

I went into the workroom. It was a pink satin-walled loft trimmed with imitation monkey fur and furnished with over-



"When I was your age, I had to go four miles, each way, to school . . . and drive myself!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

sized pastel pillows. In the center of the room was an old-fashioned oak coat rack, and sprawled around it were Mr. Cedric, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Elmer. They wore gay little bolero jackets and ballet-dancer tights, and were barefoot.

As I came into the room one of the lads threw a square of burlap across the coat stand. It hung crookedly from one of the brass hat-holders, and the other two cheered.

"What a lovely inspiration, Mr. Percy!" one cried.

A second fellow sprang to his feet and tied the burlap with a length of telephone wire. "Oh, Mr. Elmer!", Mr. Percy cried. "You're inspired today by the very gods."

Mr. Cedric, not to be outdone, approached the coat rack and twisted the burlap and telephone wire into rags and strands. "There," he panted. "There is the dress the readers of *Pogue* will rush to buy!"

The others cheered, and removing the

rags and wire from the coat rack, they reached into a barrel for other odds and ends to throw on the rack. The second design was for *Harpies' Bizarre*.

When the second dress was designed, the fellows stopped for a saucer of tea, and I felt it would be all right if I said a few words.

"Misters," I said, with a nod at Cedric, Percy and Elmer, "I am just an uninformed observer, but it seems to me you are going about this thing in a backward manner. How do you ever expect to design a dress that looks good on a woman by using a coat rack for a model? You can't make a coat rack look like a woman."

"We don't want to," Mr. Elmer said, baring his teeth. "We hate women. We think the female figure is ugly, and vulgar. It is too earthy for words. We have dedicated ourselves to make women look like coat racks, and that, dah-ling, is a dream that has come true."

I moodily sipped my saucer of tea while the Misters talked excitedly about their next project. After making women look like coat racks, they intended coming out with another style that would make them look like mechanized corn-pickers. They discussed other ideas, but no matter what they dreamed up, they followed one basic theory—women must be made to look like anything except female human beings.

"Let's have them shave their heads when they are being corn-pickers," Mr. Percy suggested.

"And then paste feathers on their skulls," Mr. Cedric giggled.

"No, not feathers," Mr. Elmer exclaimed. "Feathers are too pretty. Let's make them stick pins in their scalps. Women will undergo any discomfort to be fashionable."

That's when I left. I didn't even drop around to say goodby to Iglia. I suppose by now she has the new issues of *Pogue* and *Harpies' Bizarre*, and looks like any other coat rack in the country.

But I don't care. By next month, when Iglia has shaved her head and decorated her scalp with colored pins, I'll be back in the Pacific, with little Poma-Poma.

I can see her now, Comrades, sitting under a palm tree chasing the scorpions out of her grass skirt. She's a cute little trick, boys, about five feet tall and somewhere between three and four hundred pounds in her bare feet. She's got a face like a charred Easter ham, her mouth is bloody-red from chewing betel nut with the two front teeth I gave her for Christmas, 1943, and the only English words she knows are "Tee-hee-hee." She may not be the prettiest girl in the world, or the smartest, but she's a girl, and you don't have to ask her to find that out.

We'll build a little nipa hut and raise our little nipas, and live the good life on raw yams and octopi. And if Misters Percy, Cedric or Elmer should ever vist our little isle, we'll have them for dinner. And that's one meal when my little nature girl can forget she gave up cannibalism, and eat long pig to her big beautiful heart's content.

Buying A Used Car?

(Continued from page 15)

repairs of course. If a family doesn't average over thirty miles a day, which is 10,000 miles a year, 150,000 miles is fifteen years of life. At the end of that period it obviously isn't as young and vigorous as it once was. But it still runs.

Cars of 1948 will sell for good prices. For example, a 1948 Plymouth sedan which may have listed for over \$1500, may sell now for close to \$1350. A 1947, originally selling locally for \$1300, may be around \$1200. A 1946 could be over \$1000.

Prices of Chevrolet and Ford, the other two leading low-priced makes, will be close to those quoted. Cars which were in price brackets above the lowest will sell proportionately higher, excepting for the very high-priced ones. There the tendency is for the costly car to shrink more than the cheaper one, sometimes by a great deal.

This shrinkage is due to the canniness of the used car buyer who, while he loves a bargain, doesn't want a car he can't afford to run. Also involved in the picture is that the person who can afford to pay \$3000 or more isn't interested in anything but a new car. So, the high-priced car slides rapidly down into a used car market where "nobody wants it."

For example, a Cadillac Fleetwood, 1941, 7-passenger sedan, which sold for over \$4000, now sells for about \$1000, a shrinkage of about 75%. Lincolns and big Chryslers have shrunk similarly. However, Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth, for 1941, small companions to the bigger cars, have shrunk only about one-third. Interesting too is the fact that of the 1936 Buicks, with several sizes of car, a small one sells for about twice as much as a big one.

In pre-war cars the last, actually, were 1942s, which were started in late 1941, just before Pearl Harbor. However, the most common of the youngest pre-war models is the 1941. This is the \$400-to-\$600 class previously mentioned. Based on the National Automobile Dealers As-

sociation's "Official Used Car Guide," here are "average retail prices" in the New York area as of late 1949, Cars are listed alphabetically, both high and low priced lines.

\$550 to \$650 Buick, small up to \$700 Buick, large up to \$1000 Cadillac \$500 to \$600 Chevrolet Chrysler \$500 to \$700 DeSoto \$500 to \$600 Dodge \$450 to \$600 \$350 to \$500 plus Ford \$400 to \$600 Hudson Lincoln \$500 to \$900 \$500 plus to \$650 Mercury Nash under \$400 to \$600 Oldsmobile \$500 to over \$700 Packard, small \$600 to \$700 Packard, large up to \$900 Plymouth \$400 to \$600

Studebaker Champion

Pontiac

over \$300 to over \$400

over \$500 to \$700

Studebaker Commander and

President \$440 to \$550 Willys-Overland around \$300

The American Bantam has been selling for about \$200 and the Crosley for about \$150. Wheelbases are 75 and 80 inches respectively.

The foregoing figures from the New York area might be lower nearer the factories and higher farther away. Big cars are included to complete the picture. And better or worse models of any make may sell outside the brackets cited. These are mostly an indication.

There's a drop when it comes to the 1940s, down to what is roughly a \$350 to \$454 class. For 1939s knock off another \$100, making it \$250 to \$350. Then, starting with the 1938s, prices sag below \$200 and values become still more uncertain.

Tires are very important. Look carefully before you buy. Some cars still have wartime retreads. You may find a seller who has shifted tires so the bad spots face inward where you can't see them. The most common small car tire size is

6.00x16, which costs new around \$14, and a tube \$2.50. Those prices are for the better known brands and for first line tires. A good tire is generally good economy.

What's under the hood is important too, and here few people are in position to judge. They have to take someone's word for it. If the inside of the engine is worn it will waste oil and gas and not pull well. About the only test a layman can make is to tramp on the throttle and see how the motor responds. The real test is with a compression gauge, generally not done in the used car business. Of not minor importance is whether you have a good local service station which can take care of whatever make you buy.

Loans can be had, but proceed carefully. In fact, the lender probably will offer advice. It costs money to run a car. If the purchase is a strain on your budget, operation will intensify the strain. Time paymenting a used car would seem best with those models which are less likely to require service soon.

You will find this true as you proceed, that the better the car when the dealer took it in — providing he has a shop — the more likely he is to have done some real work on it. No matter how much he did on an old and decrepit vehicle he couldn't get his money out. Its age would limit the price.

If you haggle can you get a better price? Could be. But don't expect too much. The used car business is highly competitive. A dealer prices them "to sell" and he wouldn't have to knock off much to lose money. You might save a little by haggling, but not much.

Probably best procedure, since few buyers are used car experts, is to ask friends, check ads, and by some method find a dealer in whom you can have confidence, one who has established a reputation for fairness. Then—ask him to offer you a deal which is fair for the price you want to pay. In thirty years I have bought six cars and two houses that way—with no regrets.

You Are Your Brother's Keeper

(Continued from page 28)

In the communist, fascist and nazi philosophies the human being is nothing — just inert matter to be used like brick and mortar in building race or class states. In the Judeo-Christian philosophy the human being is the most precious thing in the universe, for he possesses an immortal soul destined for salvation.

These two concepts can never be reconciled. One or the other must prevail. There can be no peace between religion and totalitarianism.

That is why the current world crisis is in the final analysis more spiritual than political or economic. That is why the decline of faith anywhere is a triumph for the Hitlers and Stalins of our time.

Wherever godless doctrines take over, the frontiers between good and evil are expunged, and the sacredness of human life is ended. The pall of this godlessness, which has already swallowed so many countries, casts its shadows also over our land. We can feel its chill touch in every act of intolerance and routine hatred between man and man. Let us be clear and honest about this. Military prowess and Marshall Plans will not save the world unless we eradicate prejudices and discriminations in our society.

In the duel between liberty and serfdom now under way, the decisive battlefield is in our own hearts. Should we be defeated there, victories elsewhere will be empty illusions. The test of our democratic vitality is not alone in laws and in ballot boxes, important as these may be. It is in the day-to-day conduct of individuals—meaning you and me—in our homes and factories, our schools and neighborhoods.

When our Founding Fathers proclaimed that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, they sought to make a living reality of the Brotherhood of Man in the Fatherhood of Gcd.

The noblest thought evolved through the ages is that man — whatever his race or color or beliefs — is made in the image of God. It is a thought that at once lifts us mortals above the earthbound level of animal existence into a spiritual realm. It means that every time we demean or humiliate or visit injustice upon a single human being we are betraying the divine image in which he is fashioned.

Almost all Americans agree on these basic principles in theory. The clichés of toleration are familiar to us from childhood up. We accept the notion of equality expressed in the Declaration of Independence and buttressed by the Bill of Rights, and in our churches and synagogues we give ready lip service to the idea that all men are children of God.

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(Continued from page 41)

But how does it work out in practice? Candor demands that we face up to the unpleasant facts. A large number of our fellow-citizens do not achieve equal opportunity because of their race or creed. Prejudice provides a field day for bigots and demagogues. In certain quarters able men and women are barred from merited advancement because of their religion or color. Boys and girls who might make great physicians and jurists, scientists and engineers, are denied a higher education by medieval quota systems.

The most valuable of our national resources—the human being—is thus being senselessly squandered. And the country as a whole pays the price in poverty, disease and crime, the inevitable byproducts of discrimination. Incalculable treasures in manpower, talents, skills are thrown away because those eager to add them to the sum—total of the country's greatness have been born into the "wrong" category. At the same time the unity which is a nation's greatest asset, in peace as in war, is being undermined.

More important than these staggering material losses, however, is the spiritual erosion involved in the contrast between professions of toleration and intolerant behavior. The most self-righteous piety is a fraud if it is tinctured with contempt for the divine spark that glows in the humblest of our fellow-men.

Look at the roll of honor in your own town or on the wall of your own place of employment. You will find the names of Protestants, Catholics and Jews, whites and blacks, native-born and foreign-born Americans. In death these heroes have achieved an equality of status which many of them were denied in life. While they fought side by side, their fellows at home were in many cases refusing to work side by side on assembly lines.

There we have the challenge to our conscience as Americans, as human beings, as children of the same God. It is being dramatized this month in Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National

Conference of Christians and Jews. But it will be meaningless unless each of us accepts the challenge personally and translates it into action in all the 52 weeks of the year.

Many organizations are collaborating during Brotherhood Week in the effort to make the country aware of the probfinal score will be seen and judged not in the conduct of institutions, private or public, but in the attitudes of the average American. Our duty and our opportunity during Brotherhood Week is to carry the challenge to the individual in his intimate relationships as employer or worker, teacher or student, citizen and neighbor.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

February 19-26, 1950

(Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews)

The American Legion has repeatedly by Convention mandate been committed to a program designed to eliminate intolerance and bigotry and to recognize the brotherhood of man. We have urged and shall continue to urge upon our members, a participation in the observation of Brotherhood Week with the idea of cementing the intent of all of our citizens, without regard to race, color, or politics, to maintain our American Way of life.

-GEORGE N. CRAIG

National Commander, American Legion

lems of living together. You will be confronted with reminders of the occasion in the press, on the radio, in church and school. But beyond that it's up to you. The Conference can pose the questions. The individual must provide the answers.

I do not mean to suggest that there has been no progress in this area of human relations. More and more trade unions are removing the racial barriers to membership in their ranks. Many industrialists are taking the initiative to guarantee equality of employment and advancement in their enterprises. Many of the roadblocks to promotion have been removed in the Armed Services. Professional baseball and other sports have begun to drop their boycott against Negro players. A number of universities have at long last opened their doors without restriction to all who make the grade scholastically. Public sentiment on these issues is being reflected in constructive progress.

In all of this we take pride. But these advances represent only a beginning in bridging the gap between democratic theory and democratic practice. The

For each of us, in the privacy of his soul, the key test is simple enough. We must ask ourselves frankly, "Do I judge others as human beings, or do I prejudge them by unthinking reference to some group or class or race?" If the answer is embarrassing, as it may be, we shall have made a start in the right direction.

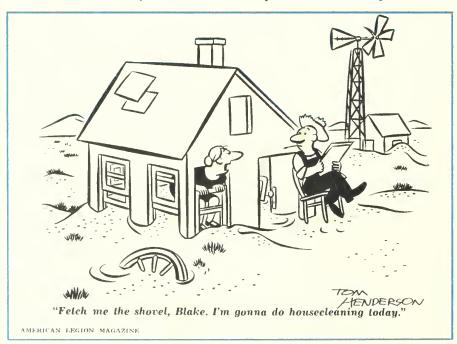
One great source of America's strength is the diversity of its human resources. We have managed to absorb and integrate the best of many races and cultures and national heritages. The resultant product is hard to define but easily recognizable: an American. Its toughness of fibre has been demonstrated in our own generation in two wars, fought and won against enemies who began by sneering at our "mongrel" civilization. Its validity is bodied forth in the strongest, freest, most prosperous country on earth.

America is a magnificent experiment in cooperation and teamwork. When we speak of unity we decidedly do not mean uniformity. On the contrary, we glory in the right and opportunity of our people to live their lives and unfold their cultures as they prefer. We hope there will be no lessening of anyone's loyalty to his own faith and his own race. We seek unity in diversity. The indispensable condition for this pattern of freedom is genuine equality of status and mutual respect.

Recently a group of men drawn from a single plant—the General Cable Corporation in Perth Amboy, N. J.—met, under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to thrash out openly the problems of their mutual relations. Among them were whites and Negroes, Christians and Jews, people of diverse national origins. At one point someone alluded to the thorny subject of mixed racial marriages. A Negro present smiled understandingly.

"Mister," he said, "I don't want to be your brother-in-law. I just want to be your brother."

I can think of no more rewarding text for Brotherhood Week. We Legionnaires, who know so well that we are all buddies under the skin, can and should take the lead in driving home the simple truths of living and dying together. For us it should be Buddyhood Week.





By BARNEY PETERS and ROBERT B. PITKIN

EE THE PICTURE of the woodchuck (or ground hog) with the long shadow at the top of this page? If we believe what we are told the picture must have been taken on February 2, and since the ground hog sees his shadow he knows that there will be six weeks more of winter. If you believe in the old fable, you know that the woodchuck will jump back down his hole and go to sleep for a while yet. Meanwhile honest folks will pile up the firewood and keep their warm clothes out of mothballs. Spring is far away—if the fable is correct.

But if you don't believe fables perhaps you have some questions to ask. How did the woodchuck, or ground hog, capture February 2 for himself? How did he ever become a weather prophet? Does he really come out of his hole on Ground Hog Day? Will there be an early spring if February 2 is so dark he can't see his shadow? Wouldn't it be more logical for a bright day to mean winter was nearly over? How did this whole story originate?

some of the nearby islands to St. Bride. Perhaps because of the name Bride or because of her association with a living oak tree, she became one of the patron saints of fertility.

The English and the Scotch took to St. Bride famously. They named churches after her and called upon her for good crops and early crops.

They made her responsible for an early spring.

The first of February seemed a good time to start planning for an early spring, it being the first day of winter's last whole month.

In Scotland, and many other places, farm folk would observe St. Bride's Day with a simple custom. A bed of corn and hay would be laid out near the door of a home. Then someone would go outside and in a very friendly voice would cry: "Bridget, Bridget, come in. Thy bed is ready."

The spirit of St. Bride (or Bridget) was supposed to accept the invitation, and be reminded by the hospitality as well as by the bed of corn and hay that it was time to start thawing things out for a good early crop. This was February 1.

The next day would be February 2, or

The European animal that sleeps all winter like our ground hog is the hedgehog. Perhaps the Scottish farmers thought that the hedgehog would be curious to find out what decision Bridget had made in order to make up his mind how much longer to sleep. So, on Candlemas, the day after St. Bride's Day, they thought Mr. Hedgehog would be obliged to come out of his hole. If he saw his shadow he would know it was still bright, cold winter, and back he would go to sleep, perhaps cussing Bridget under his breath.

Europeans, coming to America, quite naturally transferred the test of an early spring to the North American ground hog, or woodchuck,—the commonest hibernator on the American scene.

Actually, our woodchuck is bored by the whole thing, and the chances are he will snooze right through the whole day. If you prod him he may growl and hum the woodchuck version of Baby It's Cold Outside. Or he may not even budge.

Bears may be light sleepers when they hibernate. The female usually gives birth to cubs, then suckles them. The whole bear family may be restless. But the ground $\log -$ ah, what slumber.

This animal, fat from fall gorging, sinks into a trancelike state which seems close to death. Breathing slows to once a minute, the heartbeat to seven times a minute. Many of the normal functions of the chuck's body halt. Its temperature may fall to 40°. A remarkable creature, the ground hog.

Our friend, George Heinold, got tired of waiting for a woodchuck to come out of his hole one Ground Hog Day, so he dug the animal out to see what was what. He found a cold, furry ball so torpid it could be rolled on the ground like a hoop without awakening. Shades of St. Bride!

One wet, warm spring, just the kind the Scots begged Bridget to bring, we went after a woodchuck with a shovel. We had heard that the animal is a great engineer, and wanted to discover if it really digs its burrow so that water won't run down the shaft into the living room.

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It was started by a girl by the name of Bridget, and it took a long time before the woodchuck was given a part in it. February 2 is Candlemas, the day Christ entered the Church, but that appears to have nothing to do with Ground Hog Day. The important date is February 1, which is St. Bride's Day.

The original St. Bride was St. Bridget of Ireland, who lived fifteen hundred years ago under a large oak tree. Although she never married, her name was corrupted in England, Wales, Scotland and

Candlemas. This would be the day to find out if Bridget had accepted the hospitality and had taken the hint to produce a thaw. Apparently the best test of an early spring would be a warm rain to melt and wash away the snow. A bright, clear day would be a typical cold winter's day and would mean Bridget hadn't heard, or else that she was angry and refused to end the winter.

So the Scots had a saying: "If Candle-mas be bright and clear there'll be twa winters in the year."

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We selected a chuck hole in a very soggy hillside, and what a backache that chuck gave us. The tunnel plunged downward for about a yard, eased upward a little and leveled off. Then the shaft continued in a straight line for at least twenty-five feet. Near the end, and off to one side, was an empty nest. It was circular, about a foot wide, lined with grass and leaves — and bone dry.

There were two side tunnels which we were too tired to investigate. So we never learned if the chuck was still sleeping in one of these, or if he liked the wet spring Bridget had sent him and was wide awake, but hiding from us in one of his side tunnels.

The chucks' sleep is not interrupted by babies or families. They don't hibernate in family units. The only time the male dallies in the living room of the opposite sex is for a short period in early spring — object, fatherhood.

A perennial argument about the woodchuck concerns the female, and whether she is a good parent or not. Many claim that, since she puts the young out of her own den very early in life, she doesn't give a rap for them.

We have evidence that favors Mrs. Chuck. At Keeseville, N. Y. one year we found that a woodchuck had made a burrow about fifty feet from the well near our lakeside cabin. We had to visit the well many times a day for cooking and drinking water, thus we saw a lot of that chuck family. Mamma had six little ground hogs and took good care of them. Whenever we approached the well she'd whistle sharply. The cubs would come bouncing out of the grass at this signal

and make for the hole.

If she thought them too slow, the old lady would start to chatter angrily. Sometimes she'd cuss a cub that wasn't moving fast enough to suit her. And once, when a young one was particularly obstinate, we saw her nip his behind. Always she was the last one above ground.

It is certainly true that the mother chuck raises her family of four to six and gets rid of them just as fast as she possibly can—by midsummer at the latest. This explains why an unspoiled field may, in the course of the summer, burgeon with seven or eight prominent woodchuck holes with their typical mounds of earth at the front door. Come winter every chuck wants his own hole where he can snooze through rain, snow, or cold—undisturbed by family, St. Bride or inquiring photographers on Ground Hog Day.

THE END

Steve Nelson: Unwelcome Guest

(Continued from page 21)

This fraud was worked very simply. According to State Department records, Fleischinger, then a short, squat man of 42, with a bushy black mustache, made a fast trip from America to Yugoslavia in the spring of 1920. Immediately after he got to Belgrade, he went to the American Legation which was then headed by J. W. Carroll, Chargé d'Affaires.

"I've returned to the old country," he said, "to get my family and bring them back with me to America."

"Fine," said a legation official. "Give me the names of your family and I'll take care of it."

Fleischinger gave him the names and the official took care of it. Without making a single check as to the truth of Fleischinger's statements he had the Chargé d'Affaires write on Fleischinger's passport:

"I hereby certify that Mr. Josef Fleischinger, the holder of this passport, is

accompanied by his wife Mary and minor children: Joseph, Elsie and Mary."

That certificate was shown to the Immigration Inspectors who boarded the S.S. Argentine at Quarantine, off New York harbor, and Steve Nelson, the future Soviet spy, together with his family, was admitted into the United States. The Government had made its Mistake No. 1.

Mistake No. 2 was not long in following.

The "Fleischingers" were not very discreet after their arrival here. They bragged a bit about how easy it had been to trick the Government. Young Steve told a friend:

"The American authorities are all fools."

Word of this reached the Immigration Service and, on June 22, 1922, a warrant for the arrest of the mother and the three children was issued. Their hearing took place in Philadelphia on the following October 17th. The charges were that they had entered the United States "without proper passports," that they had entered by "false and misleading statements," and that they were "persons likely to become public charges at the time of their entry."

Despite the evidence, the Examining Immigration Inspector recommended that the four "Fleischingers" be permitted to stay in the United States. He took this stand on the ground that young Steve and his two sisters were attending school and their mother was working.

their mother was working.
"If allowed to remain," the Inspector held, "these people undoubtedly would become substantial citizens."

Two weeks later, the Immigration Service Board of Review agreed to cancel the warrant for the "Fleischingers'" arrest provided the State Department waived its passport requirements.

The State Department – it was headed then by Charles E. Hughes – saw nothing wrong in this, It waived all passport and visa requirements, and on November 27, 1922, the entry into the United States of young Steve and his family was legalized.

The Government's Mistake No. 3 came on November 26, 1928. On that day, the 25-year-old Yugoslavian, who now was known as Steve Nelson, stepped before a federal judge in Detroit and applied for U.S. citizenship.

"Do you swear to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic?" he was asked.

"I do," he said.

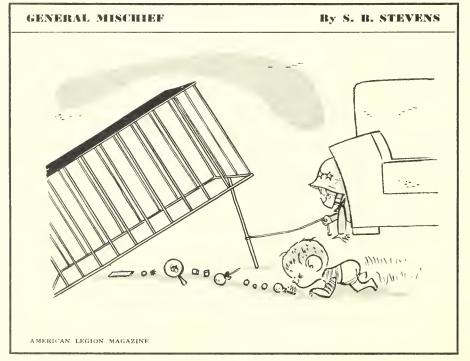
"Do you swear that you are not a member of any organization dedicated to the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence?"

"I do," he said, and he was granted American citizenship.

No real investigation of Nelson's background was made. No one bothered to find out that he had been a member of the Communist Party for over three years.

Nelson now denies this, but it is true. The Daily Worker, the official Communist Party newspaper, itself has said as much. In an article published on November 10, 1937, it stated:

"On the first anniversary of Lenin's



death, he [Neison] joined the Communist Party at the memorial in Philadelphia."

Lenin died on July 21, 1924. Nelson's enlistment in the Communist Party therefore dates from July 21, 1925, proving that he perjured himself in court.

Came then the Government's Mistake No. 4.

On August 14, 1931, the State Department issued a passport to Steve Nelson to go abroad. It issued it on the basis of what turned out to be a completely fraudulent application.

By 1931, Nelson had risen high in communist ranks. He had become so impor-

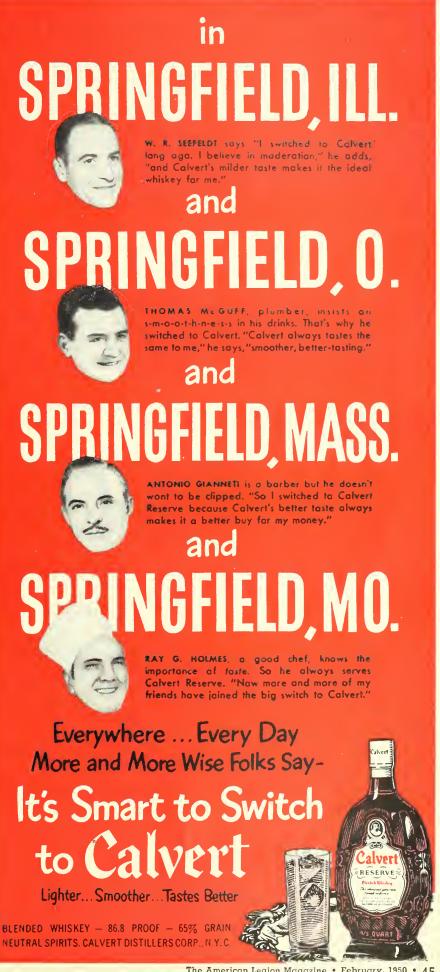


tant that he was called to Russia to attend the notorious Lenin Institute, a school set up in Moscow to teach the techniques of espionage and revolution.

On his application for a passport, Nelson lyingly said that he was a carpenter, that he had been born at Rankin, Pa., on December 25, 1903, and that his father was an Otto Nelson who had been born in Sweden. He said he wanted to visit Germany to "study building construction." He had never before been out of the United States, he lyingly swore.

No one checked Nelson's statements. No one checked the false affidavit of birth he submitted. It was signed by an Anna Hoffman, of Pittsburgh, who claimed that she had known him "from date of birth" in Rankin. No one made any check and Nelson was given a passport. The future spy was thus enabled to go to espionage school.

He made good use of the opportunity. There is evidence in Government files today on that score. It shows that Nelson, using the "cover name" of Louis Evans, spent a year and a half at the Lenin Institute. It further shows that he passed most of this time in the company of OGPU men, members of the dreaded Soviet secret police. There is evidence also to show that, at the conclusion of the course, the Comintern sent Nelson out to China. He did underground work there for the Kremlin in and around





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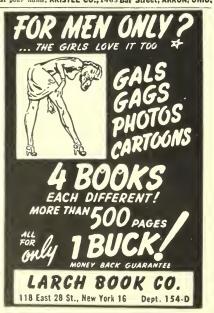
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Shanghai. Not until 1934 did he return to the United States.

Back in America, Steve Nelson came out into the open as a paid agitator for the Communist Party. The Party assigned him as its "section organizer" in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and he set out at once to stir up trouble among the miners.

"The Communist Party . . . program finds fertile ground in the anthracite region," he wrote publicly in *The Daily Worker* of October 27, 1934.

"Wilkes-Barre (is a) model for other sections," The Daily Worker was saying of the Communist activities in his area.

It was not long after this that the Government made its *Mistake No. 5*.

With the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, the Comintern gave Nelson a new assignment. It made him a political commissar in the International Brigade of the Loyalist Army. To get a passport to go to Spain, Nelson again resorted to fraud.

This time, Nelson used the name of Joseph Fleischinger in applying.

"I was born in Philadelphia on February 24, 1904," he told State Department officials.

"Have you ever had a passport before?" he was asked.

"No," he answered, "Never."

No one in the State Department checked on him, even though he twice misspelled his own name on the application blank! On February 23, 1937, he was again given a passport.

Nelson didn't stay long in Spain. The Comintern had bigger plans for him, He returned to the United States late in 1937 and beeame active in Commie-front groups like the American League for Peace and Democracy. Soon he was elevated to membership in the National Committee of the Communist Party itself, serving right alongside of Eugene Dennis, Jack Stachel and others of the 11 Party officials who recently were convicted of conspiring to overthrow the U. S. Government.

When World War II broke out, Nelson was assigned as Communist Party organizer in San Francisco. Russia was allied with Nazi Germany then and he was

detailed to work with Harry Bridges.

Actually, Nelson was the Party's water front boss, and during those crucial times gave orders to red labor leaders which were followed unquestioningly.

Nelson had an even more important assignment, though. In the Government's files is irrefutable proof that in 1940 the Comintern directed him to set up a special "underground apparatus" to obtain information on the atomic bomb.

The orders came to him through J. V. Peters, the head of the entire communist underground in the United States. The two met in San Francisco.

"You are to do everything you can to get information on this new weapon," Peters stated.

"It will be done," Nelson said.

And it was done.

This writer is in a position to reveal in detail from personal knowledge, how Nelson and his Communist espionage ring penetrated the University of California Radiation Laboratories where the nation's most vital — and most secret — research into the atomic bomb was being conducted.

Through friends Nelson had met in Spain, he made contacts at the Radiation Laboratories. Through these contacts, he succeeded in planting communists in the project. But that wasn't all he did. Smartly, smoothly, he seduced other scientists at the labs and turned them into communists, too.

One of these men has told of Nelson's shrewd approach.

"Scientists the world over must work together for a better life," Nelson used to say. And, "If you join the Communist Party, you'll be helping advance the cause of world peace."

It was an effective line and a number of befuddled liberals signed up with the Party. Before long, Nelson had a regular Communist Party cell established right inside the Radiation Laboratories.

These are the names of some of the members of that cell! Dr. Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, Dr. David Bohm and also in it was the notorious Scientist X, recently identified as Dr. Joseph Weinberg.

Once he had the scientists in the Party,



it was easy for Nelson to get them to supply him with secret information on new developments at the Radiation Laboratories.

"The Party wants to keep abreast of all scientific developments," he said.

That was how he got hold of the key atomic formula which he later handed over to Soviet Vice Consul Peter Ivanof. It was brought to him at his home at 3720 Grove Street, in Oakland, by a young scientist employed in the labs.

Unknown to Nelson, U. S. counterespionage agents had microphones planted in his home and they heard everything retary of the Embassy, went directly to Nelson's home from the airport. There, he patted Nelson on the back and told what a fine job he had done for "the Soviet Fatherland." Later, he made his congratulations more tangible. Pulling a fat roll of money out of his pocket, he counted off ten bills and gave them to Nelson.

This, of course, is where the U. S. Government made its Mistake No. 6. Two of its counter-espionage agencies — both the Army's Counter-Intelligence Corps and the F.B.I. — had the goods on Nelson but not one thing was done to bring this man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

of

HON. HAROLD H, VELDE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 26, 1949

"Even more disturbing is the fact that Soviet espionage agents are still highly active in the continental United States and that there are numerous cases where prosecution could be brought without the disclosure of secret information. For example, there is a complete and indictable case against so-called Scientist X, who was allegedly one of the original contributors of information concerning the atomic bomb to Steve Nelson, a top-level American Communist. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has a completely documented case against Scientist X which should be turned over by the Justice Department to a grand jury immediately."

that was said on that occasion.

According to their official reports, this is what transpired from the moment Nelson came slinking up Grove Street at 1:30 A.M. on that foggy night in March, 1943.

The young scientist was in Nelson's living room, waiting for him. Nelson's wife had let him in earlier.

"Sorry to keep you waiting. I had an important meeting downtown," Nelson said to him. "What brings you here?"

"I've some information I think the Party can use," the young scientist declared.

"What've you got?" Nelson asked.

The young scientist said he had brought with him "a brand new formula," essential to the manufacture of the A-bomb.

"Let me have it," Nelson said.

The young scientist said he could not leave the formula behind. It was in the handwriting of one of his co-workers at the laboratory, he explained, and had to be returned by morning.

"You'll have to make a copy of it," he

"Read it to me slowly," Nelson said.
"We must not make any mistakes."

Slowly, carefully, the man from the atomic laboratory read out loud the long and complicated formula. Painstakingly, Nelson wrote it down. Then he had the scientist check what he had written to make certain there were no errors.

"Good work, comrade," he said to the young scientist as he took him to the door. "The Party will be pleased."

That formula was so important, incidentally, that an official of the Soviet Embassy made a special trip from Washington to California to congratulate Nelson on obtaining it.

The official, Vassili Zubilin, third sec-

to justice. C.I.C., somewhat belatedly, saw to the ouster of his communist contacts at the University of California project, but he was left untouched.

The reason?

The Government did not want to antagonize Soviet Russia.

That was why no effort was made to keep Nelson from turning the atomic formula over to Soviet Vice Consul Ivanof. That is why nothing was done when reports on Nelson's criminal activities were sent to Washington.

Officials of the Justice Department said of these reports:

"This man Nelson is obviously 100 percent guilty. He can and should be convicted of espionage."

The State Department, however, said, "No." It added, "Russia is our ally and we must not antagonize her during the war."

As a result, Steve Nelson is at liberty today, still carrying on his communist activities. Persons who know him well say that he is still an ardent, fanatical Red, his eyes burning when he talks of the Party goals. He never relaxes, they say; almost never smiles.

Confronted with the charges against him of espionage, he snarled in true communist style:

"They are nothing but an attempt to fan the flames of war against the Soviet Union and the peoples of Eastern Europe."

Not long ago Nelson was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and asked:

"In the event of war between the United States and Russia, to which country would you owe your allegiance and loyalty in such a conflict?"

"I refuse to answer," he said. THE END



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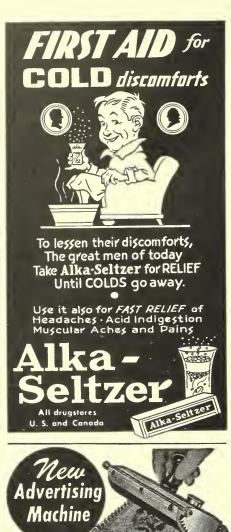
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What The Germans Really Think

(Continued from page 13)

shoot him down nobody would know the difference, I could simply say it had been in self defense. When I thought he was jittery enough I stopped.

"Turn your back to me!" I ordered him. "Trembling, he obeyed. Then he began to whimper. 'Please don't shoot me! Please

"At this moment a shot rang out and echoed through the forest. Tom had done his part.

"I cocked my gun.

"'Well?"

"'Yes! Yes, I'll show you. But don't kill me! Don't kill me!'

"Slowly he turned around, horror in his eyes. We did not have far to go. He led me to a small cave formed by some huge rocks and began to dig the top soil away. And there were the tar packages.

"I whistled and Tom joined me with the old Zollman, whose steely eyes were fired with hate as he watched us unpack the action-ready arsenal.

"This might seem a cruel procedure to get someone to talk, but those weapons were hidden for a purpose, and some day might have been used to take a toll in American lives. At a subsequent trial by Military Government, the Zollmans were sentenced to three years hard labor for the father and two years for the son." This was the family we wanted to revisit.

But first we had to go to Frankfurt to clear our trip with the Military authorities. It was here we met Gretchen.

Gretchen Pfeiffer, blonde, just 18, and a real beauty. Talented, intelligent, she studies music in Frankfurt. Her family home is in the university town of Marburg; her father, a practicing physician, was a member of the Nazi party as early as 1932. Gretchen herself was a leader in the Hitler Youth. For the last six months she has been the girl friend of a minor official in Military Government – his "schatzi," meaning "little darling" – for

the occupation lingo has changed since the early days and "fräulein" has become obsolete. Gretchen says proudly:

"Of course I'm still a nazi!"

What does she think of her American friends?

"The foolish Americans do not like to talk politics with me," she says scornfully. This includes her boy friend.

"They talk about all the cities we Germans destroyed, but they think that what the damned American bombers did to Munich and Berlin and all our cities was all right. They say this was done because the Germans started wholesale bombing. But I ask them whether the Americans always have to try to do everything we Germans do?"

She gloats.

"The Americans are all stupid," she says after a moment's reflection. "It is a shame our soil must be defiled by them. We will some day run them out as Hitler did the Jews!"

Gretchen, of course, is one of 80 million Germans who never heard of Dachau and Buchenwald before the end of the

Like the mayor of the village of Dachau who for weeks swore to American military authorities that he had no knowledge at all of what went on in the nearby concentration camp. They were almost convinced - until somebody discovered in the camp's files a scathing letter addressed to the commandant by this same mayor, complaining of the stench from the busy crematorium where the emaciated bodies of dead inmates were being burned!

Gretchen Pfeiffer is just 18. It's important to remember that. It means she was just 13 when Hitler & Co. went down for the last time in the ruins of Berlin, It means that her political education was acquired, for the most part, in supervised, "denazified" schools in the American zone



of Germany. It means that she belongs to the coming generation, the Germany of tomorrow. She and her children soon will help rule Germany - unless, of course, she follows thousands of her sisters and marries her "American friend," who she admits is "useful" to her and for whom she feels a certain forbearant affection, but who will never know her real thoughts. Unless he comes to share them himself.

In that case her children will some day help run the United States instead of Germany!

And so Germany's new voice - or rediscovered voice - is heard in an ever growing chorus. Not always privately and cautiously. The violent anti-semitic letter signed Adolf Bleibtreu (Remain true to Adolf) which appeared on the 9th of August in the Munich paper, Süddeutsche Zeitung, set off the most violent German anti-Jewish riot since Hitler's downfall, causing critical injury to dozens of people.

In the Bavarian town of Straubing, the Nieder Bayrische Nachrichten, first German newspaper to be licensed by Military Government, folded in the face of competition from the re-appearing former official Nazi publication, Straubinger Tageblatt.

And as if to emphasize their growing disrespect for "foreign control" the Germans of Bavaria recently began digging up two mass graves in which rested the bones of some 10,000 victims of the infamous Dachau concentration camp, in direct defiance of a 1945 directive which requires the State to maintain and care for these tragic graves. They had planned to use the clay-laden earth for pottery manufacture!

Our trip okayed, we proceeded to Munich, cradle of Nazism and ever-restless trouble center.

In a dingy, out-of-the-way beerhall, never singled out by pleasure seeking Americans, we "made friends" with Rudolf Hacklein.

Hacklein is a Prussian, living in Bavaria because his Wehrmacht unit - the crack 11th Panzer division - surrendered there in 1945. He was mustered out of the German army in May, and within a week had secured the job he still holds: Chauffeur for American officers stationed in Munich.

Hacklein was then 28 and had spent eight of his years driving tanks for the Wehrmacht. A Feldwebel, he pushed through Poland, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Norway, Denmark and Yugoslavia; proudly claims to have driven the first German tank into Poland. He believes the Polish campaign, the first great blitzkrieg, to have been a model of modern mechanized combat technique and a source of pride, certainly not shame.

"Mensch! Das waren die Zeiten! - Those were the days," he says with a nostalgic sigh.

Hacklein, however, is smart. He realizes that when most of the workers, small business men and farmers today complain: "Under Hitler we were much better off" - this is only true because the Nazis were preparing for war with all industries going full blast. And still along with 75 percent of the German

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population, according to his own estimate he would now return the nazis to power overnight if given a chance. Yet Hacklein did not belong to the nazi party.

He deeply regrets having lost the war and blames it squarely on allied superiority of production. With almost all his German compatriots he is convinced there will be another war - and soon.

"And this time," he says with a grin, "We'll be Allies too!"

He wants this war.

"Today our fatherland is a powerless, occupied country," he says. "When the war comes, we must fight for the West for they will ultimately win such a conflict. Then as a victorious ally Germany will again be free and can take her rightful place in the world as a big-power nation."

This is the only reason Hacklein would fight on our side-not because he has any belief in democracy, despite his close association with Americans during the past five years.

"Every now and then," he tells us, "Somebody comes down to lecture on democracy, rave against Hitler and Nazism and all its 'evils,' and tells us how grateful we ought to be that now we are allowed democracy. But when you ask questions - about democracy and how Germany will be affected by it - you never get an answer. They are more evasive than Goebbels. What is one to think?"

He downs his light Löwenbräu beer with visible enjoyment.

"But we do not need those lectures of theirs. We have our own meetings. We know more about politics than any of them. We need no foreigners to teach us!

"But," he adds after a moment's silence, "we are wrong in wanting to get all the foreigners out at once. The Russians will never leave until the Allies push them out. We must first let the cowboys get rid of the cossacks - with our help. That is how we shall free Germany.

Hacklein does not particularly like to drive for the Americans; he feels he is qualified for a better job. He also views with some alarm the creation of a class of political and economic outcasts in Western Germany to which he might some day find himself condemned.

These outcasts include all Germans who have worked for Military Government agencies, but especially those employed in the denazification courts. It is easier nowadays for a former nazi to get a job than for a former denazification official. The Council of States in the U.S. Zone passed a law last year providing that various German government agencies hire from a list of people composed of dismissed denazifiers. Yet while the railroads were required to employ about 250 none were actually hired, and while the postoffice was to hire almost 200 in Bavaria alone, it took on a total of 11 for the entire U.S. Zone.

Hacklein knows this, and since he - aPrussian in Bavaria — is already unpopular, it worries him a little. Bavarians only tolerate Prussians in their land, and on occasions where Hacklein has looked around for employment other than with the Americans, he has invariably been refused.

But as he does not wish to return to his

Russian-occupied homeland, Hacklein will keep on driving for American officers, waiting for the next war, and making unflattering comparisons between his passengers and the "real" officers he used to serve under in his Wehrmacht days.

Finally we wangled a German Volkswagen and set out for the small hinterland hamlet where we hoped to find the Zollman family.

We reached the village shortly after noon, parked our car in the square, and entered the Zollman farm.

And here-for the first time during the trip - I was frightened.



"It says here that seventy-five percent of American families don't even own a samovar."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

It was barely five years, after all, since my companion in his job as an American intelligence agent had placed a pistol to young Zollman's head, forced him to unearth his laboriously buried cache of guns, and then sent both father and son to prison.

What had happened to them there? The father had been sentenced to three years, the son to two. What if their hatred for the man who had discovered their plot and sent them both to jail had grown with the years at hard labor, until they would now risk everything on a blind act of revenge?

These were my thoughts as we walked through piles of cow dung and a flock of protesting geese toward the open farm house door. How does it feel to stand eye to eye with a man whom you once threatened to shoot? More important, how would that man react when you appeared once again on the scene, this time unarmed and without the protecting authority of a uniform?

After much pounding and innumerable shouts of "Hallo!" a toothless old woman appeared timidly in the doorway, and we asked for Herr Zollman. Instantly a barefoot old man stepped out of the barn behind us — withered, stoop shouldered, but lean and sun tanned, obviously anything but feeble.

It was immediately apparent that Melchior was unrecognized. We had counted

on this. A man looks different in uniform, and Melchior had put on fifteen pounds

in the five intervening years.

We had concocted a story about being minor officials of sorts in the local German political hierarchy, inquiring into conditions of released U. S. Military Government prisoners. Zollman accepted it readily if not too happily. There are so many of this ilk-they have plagued the Germans so long that a man like Zollman will accept a new one with resignation and indifference.

He motioned us into the house. Seated in the same large kitchen-dining-living room, where five years ago the dramatic interrogation of the family had taken place, Zollman waited for our questions. The bare room had a huge, wood-burning stove in one corner, wooden benches along the walls, and a table with two chairs in the corner opposite the stove. Zollman and Melchior sat facing each other at the table, Zollman's wife was on the bench across the room, and I sat on another bench near the table.

"How much of your sentence did you serve?" began Melchior in what was meant to look like a routine interview.

"Twenty-six months, and my son 14," the old man replied disinterestedly.

"You were once a leader in your village," Melchior continued. "Has your jail term impaired your standing with your neighbors?'

Zollman laughed, a short, mirthless cackle. "They all knew my 'crime'," he said. "The weapons I hid from the Americans. Should they think any less of me for that? No! They admire me and know I am a good German. I have suffered from the foreigners."

"How were you treated in prison?"

"What good is complaining now?" the old man shrugged, "Food was bad, But the jailers were Germans. They, too, knew my 'crime'. And they eased my lot. The 'hard labor' they gave me was only mending the prison uniforms!"

"And your son?"

"He is young and strong. Life with the Wehrmacht toughened him. He was not hurt-but he learned to know his friends." The old peasant looked speculatively from one to the other of us. "He is not with us now. The farm became run down while we were in prison - thanks to the two nosey officers who arrested us." He spat on the already dirty floor. "My son is now in Munich," he continued with a conspirator's air, "where they know what to do about these foreigners who think they are fit to rule over Germans.'

"Too bad my guns were found," he added as an after-thought, "They would have been useful, some day-for hunting

rabbits."

He laughed, and we joined him. We were becoming fast friends.

"Do you feel your sentence was just?" asked Melchior.

"Just?" echoed Zollman. "The American judge was a Jew! Can you expect justice from a Jew?"

There was one more thing Melchior and I needed to make our story complete: pictures. For the records, we said, a reenactment of the "crime" the Americans accused you of. Zollman and his wife



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

If They're Wild They Belong To Tik!

Saw Tik Anderson last week and was reminded of the first time I ever spoke to him. The missus had sent me out one Saturday afternoon to hunt for some blackberries.

I took a long hike and couldn't find any. Finally, I came to Tik's house along that low stretch east of the fork on River Road. "Hi there," I says, "any blackberries around here?"

Γik says, "There used to be—but I don't know much about things that grow wild." Later on I found out how Tik supports his family by picking berries. Ever since then, I've been like the rest of folks in town—respectful of his right not to tell where "his" berries grow.

From where I sit, respecting other folks' rights comes natural in our town . . . In America for that matter! Whether it's a person's right to enjoy a temperate glass of beer or ale, or whether it's Tik Anderson's right to keep secret where his berries are, it's all a big part of real democracy!

Joe Marsh



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were happy to oblige — "please send us some copies," they asked.

Back in the *Bauernstube* of the farmhouse Melchior asked at last, "And what about the American agents who arrested you?"

Zollman lost his friendly smile.

"Zum Teufel damit—The devil take them," he said bitterly, "one of them, of course, was a Jew,—the other—" he opened a big drawer in the table and rummaged among cutlery and kitchen utensils. "From the trials—we wrote down his name." He came up with a piece of dirty, wrinkled paper.

"Here. The name is M-E-L-C-H-I-O-R."

Melchior had been sitting in his chair, legs leisurely crossed. Now I saw how he slowly placed both his feet on the floor partly under his chair. He leaned forward slightly, and his hands came to rest on his knees. He was in a position of perfect balance.

Deliberately, looking straight at Zollman, he said, "I am the agent who arrested you!"

There was a shocked outcry from the woman across the room, and out of the corners of my eyes I saw her hand fly to her toothless mouth. In the same instant Zollman sprang to his feet, the heavy, wooden chair crashing to the floor behind him. Face drawn and pale—steely eyes boring into Melchior—knuckles white where both hands gripped the edge of the open drawer in front of him, Zollman stood in explosive silence.

Slowly one of his huge, calloused fists

loosened its grip and stole into the drawer. The two men never took their eyes off each other. Melchior didn't move. Suddenly there was a cry from Zollman's wife, and the woman came running across the room. She put her hands on his arm.

"NO, Otto!" she sobbcd, "no! It is not worth it!"

For a moment the two Germans stood motionless. Then, the knife clattered into the open drawer, shattering the tense silence.

"Ja!" murmured Zollman. "Er ist es!

— It is he!"

For a full minute nothing was said.

Then Melchior asked quietly, "You feel you were unjustly treated?"

Zollman glared at him.

"I was not going to use the guns against you," he finally snapped. "I only meant to shoot Poles."

"All right," said Melchior. "We're going to write a story about you for one of the big American magazines. Why not tell us your side of things, and then everyone can judge whether you've been treated as you deserve?"

The old German shook his head.

"Now I know who you are, I know I cannot trust you! Even if you were not the one who arrested me, you are still a foreigner and not to be trusted. Go away and leave us alone!"

The old farmer was only asking us to leave his house, but he spoke with the new voice of Germany—a voice which shouts "Every man's hand is against us, the foreigner is still our enemy. We must unite to get them out!"

THE END

What The Russian "A" Bomb Means To You

(Continued from page 17)

howl for defensive measures in Alaska which can hardly be denied.

Considerable expansion of our atomic plant is also to be expected. The \$300,000,000 project for "an acceleration of planned production" at Hanford and Oak Ridge, announced by Chairman Brien McMahon of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, is probably only a beginning. Provided enough uranium can be procured, new atom plants of vast extent and cost are a virtual certainty in the near future.

A full scale civil defense program is another sure bet. Civil defense, by Presidential order of March, 1949, was to be confined for the time being to the long range planning stage. But after the Soviet atomic explosion was announced, civil defense began to come out of that stage very fast. The National Security Resources Board, assigned by the President to coordinate civil defense planning with other departments of the Federal Government and with the States and municipalities of the country, began speeding up its preparations. Chairman McMahon, last October, announced that his committee was taking the matter under advisement, and would hold public hearings in January, 1950. In November, David Lilienthal, then Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission built a fire under the NSRB with a request for faster action on a civil defense program, giving the Soviet A-Bomb as his reason. Though the President at that time seemed inclined to be a little neitled by all the pressure for civil defense, possibly feeling that it implied criticism of his earlier order, we are certainly going to have a big civil defense program in full swing much earlier than had been expected. It will require an increase not only in Federal spending, but also large sums of extra expenditures by State and municipal governments.

Also we are going to have to step up our military aid to Europe. As the peoples of western Europe begin to feel the strain of Soviet atomic developments, there will be an increasing demand for more and quicker military security, which can be obtained only by more American weapons and more American credits for building up European arms production. The disintegration of the North Atlantic alliance might be the disastrous result of failure to allay these European anxieties.

All of which means higher taxes. There's no other way to get the extra money. The other major items in the Federal budget—veterans' payments and the interest on the public debt—can't be cut. Such economies as can be effected in minor items won't amount to much. So unless there is to be more borrowing, or deficit spending—which the economists seem set against—a tax boost is the only way out, however politically unpalatable it may be. Which means that either this

year or next, Uncle Sam will take a bigger cut of your pay check, that prices are likely to rise, and that various forms of "concealed taxes" may be tried. Also your State and city taxes will go up to help pay for civil defense, additional hospitals (some localities are dangerously short of hospital space), new fire-fighting equipment (capable of getting to a fire through a rubble-strewn street), and municipal facilities for new residential districts as the effect of dispersal becomes more apparent. (We'll talk more about dispersal a little farther on in this article.)

The civil defense program will affect you directly and personally in still an-



other way. You will probably have to participate in it yourself, unless you are a young man of draft age, or a member of an active or reserve branch of the armed forces, or a skilled workman or technician employed in an essential industry. Preparation to meet the danger of war probably means two drafts - a military draft under the established Selective Service law, and a civil defense draft affecting virtually all the rest of us, men and women alike, except actual cripples. You'll have to have some training before you can be of use, so you'll probably find yourself spending a couple of evenings every month undergoing instruction as an auxiliary policeman or fireman, an air-raid warden, a first-aid man (or woman), a member of a rescue or repair squad, or if you have the basic technical qualifications, in the highly dangerous work of decontamination of radioactive areas. Volunteers will be called for to begin with, but if the volunteers don't come in fast enough there'll be a draft probably under state laws. If you have a car, it'll be drafted too - that is, it will be assigned its place in the job of evacuating homeless people if disaster comes, or to help rush civil defense personnel from your locality to some other place.

Right now, the probability is that the military draft won't be applied in the immediate future, as volunteers will probably take care of anticipated vacancies in the regular armed forces for some months to come. However, if the size of these forces is substantially increased, the Se-

lective Service machinery may be needed. The draft law expires June 30, 1950; the Army is pressing for its re-enactment and also for elimination of the one-year enlistments for 18-year-olds. Universal Military Training, which everyone thought was a dead duck, is coming to life again too. This, as you probably know, is a different thing from the draft for military service. It involves a year of training for all our young men in special training units (army, navy and air) and subsequent enrollment of its graduates in the National Guard or Reserves. The Russian A-bomb seems to have disinterred this project from the grave to which it had been consigned. So you young folks have before you a strong likelihood of getting into uniform, in one way or another, before you're a year older.

Jobs will be affected, too, in several ways. Higher taxes may force cuts in payrolls. Capital may hesitate to invest in new buildings or new enterprises. On the other hand, military and foreign-aid orders may provide more jobs with plants having government contracts.

You may have to move in order to stay with your job, or find one. To understand why this may be so, we must take a look at the theory of dispersal, as affected by zones of relative safety and danger.

Dispersal has both a national and a local aspect. On the national level, the basic idea is to move people and property to areas which are difficult for enemy bombers to reach. On the local level, the idea is to reduce concentration of people and property in any one area and thus present less attractive targets to the enemy's target priority staff. The whole theory is based on the fact that atomic bombs are extremely expensive and few in number, so that anyone using them must choose his targets carefully in order to get the best return for material expended.

Which targets will be most attractive from the point of view of a Soviet staff planning an attack on the United States? Probably industrial concentrations, the basis of our technological power, will rank very high-it was largely by weapon power, industrial output supported by technical competence, that we put forth in World War II a scale and quality of military effort which commanded worldwide respect. To prevent this effort from getting under way again would surely be a major consideration in the minds of any Soviet staff if war with the U.S. is being contemplated. But just how will this object be sought within the resources of a limited atomic stockpile? By trying to knock out a few major centers, such as Pittsburgh or Detroit, utterly and completely? Or by a carefully chosen pattern of attack against one essential prop of our industrial structure, such as an attempt to obliterate the major sources of electrical power? We cannot be sure.

Moreover, will Soviet planners be seeking long-range or short-range objectives? Will they be more interested in preventing the development of our full national effort, or in preventing an immediate American counter-stroke against their own industrial centers and immediate American aid to western Europe? If the



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Get into BUSINES



latter consideration outweighs the former, then our principal seaports and airfields may receive their first attention, as it is through these that our power must flow overseas if it is to get there at all. Internal transportation bottlenecks, such as the Sault Sainte Marie canal locks (through which our principal supply of iron ore must move from mine to mill) might also be attractive targets.

Finally, there is always the grim question as to whether the destruction of individual facilities (industrial or military) is a more efficient use of the bomb than the killing of as many people as possible. An argument can be made for the latter point of view, when considering an attack on a closely concentrated population such as ours with so high a percentage of city dwellers. The modern mass production plant is not much use without the innumerable feeder industries which serve it, and without people to keep these going, nor without the local transportation system. You have only to consider the effect of recent strikes in feeder industries on major automobile output. Thus it might well be argued that two or three well-placed bombs dropped on the heart of Detroit, killing or injuring perhaps a quarter or a third of the population of that city and putting the city out of business as a going concern, would do more damage to American automotive production than the same number of bombs dropped with precision on the local Ford, Chrysler and Dodge plants.

Consequently, the theory of dispersal has two immediate objectives: (1) to get out of reach as far as national space permits; (2) to reduce concentrations so as to afford fewer attractive targets, whether from the industrial or the population point of view.

Dispersal remains, however, more a theory than a national policy. It is a process which will extend over a long period of time; it won't happen all at once, simply because it is beyond our means to redistribute the whole of our industry or half our people. It is, however, likely that from now on, when the Board of Directors of the XYZ Corporation meets to determine the location of a new plant, the question of safety will be taken into account. It is likely that when buildings or facilities in crowded urban centers must be torn down or substantially altered, consideration will be given to safer, less crowded (and hence less bomb-attractive) locations in the suburbs. Thus a gradual decentralization process will begin, which will affect you if you are employed, or are seeking employment, in an industry in which such decisions are taken.

From the geographical point of view, the northeastern part of the United States -say from Michigan and Illinois eastward to the Atlantic Ocean - is certainly the most exposed. It contains higher concentrations of population and of industrial plant than any other area of the country, and it is that part of the country most easily reached by Soviet bombers operating from European bases. It has many cities which could be reached by guided missiles fired from off-shore Soviet submarines.

The Pacific Northwest is scarcely less exposed as long as Alaska remains - as it now is - virtually defenseless and open to quick seizure by Soviet air-borne troops and subsequent use as a Soviet air-base area.

Generally speaking, the farther you get from the seacoast the safer you are. Hence the Middle West and Southwest offer the greatest factor of safety. In the gradual shift of industry and population which may be foreseen during the next few years, it is these parts of the country which will profit most greatly. This, of course, is good or bad from your point of view according to whether you live in these areas or whether you don't. But you may find yourself obliged to move there in order to keep or to find a job.

But even if you stay in your present vicinity, you may find yourself increas-



ingly anxious to move toward wider open spaces. Suburban or rural residence may attract you, even though it means traveling farther to and from your work. (This, incidentally, probably means a rising demand for bus lines and an increase in commuter travel, and will accentuate municipal parking problems - already approaching the saturation point.) The type of home you may choose will also be affected. You will desire more substantial construction, greater fire protection, and you'll be interested in a deep concrete-lined cellar and perhaps in your own electric plant and well, in order to be independent of damage to municipal electric and water facilities. Your choice of location will be affected not only by density of population, but also by your desire to get as far away as possible from large dock areas, air fields, major industrial plants, power dams and large railroad yards. To be really safe, you should be from three to five miles from any "attractive" target.

This will be a gradual change, like industrial dispersal. There won't be a mass flight from the cities; but when you're moving or building anyway, you'll think of these matters. You may, of course, find it more difficult to build after a while if there is a marked rise in Government production for military, atomic and foreign-aid purposes, for this may involve the re-establishment of priorities on some classes of material. Powers for this purpose are to be included in a new industrial mobilization bill (strongly recommended by Bernard M. Baruch) and while these are emergency powers, the President may have to ask that some of them be given him in peacetime if the situation becomes more strained. This may also affect your job if it is in an industry which is hampered by being unable to obtain certain critical materials under such a program.

All of this feeling of insecurity, of dislocation of the normal criteria of life, the recurring crises which will occupy the headlines and blare at you from the radio periodically, will have their effect on your peace of mind. You may want to forget it all, but you won't be able to. The strain will be part of your life, and of the lives of your family and friends. Wherever you look, whatever recreation or escape you seek, you'll be reminded of it. It will creep into the theater, the movies, the pages of fiction, the jokes of comedians. And there will be other less pleasant reminders, too. You'll hear people saying, "Why bother to save money for a home, or to educate children - when we're all apt to be blown sky-high any minute? Let's enjoy life while we can!" You'll even hear people openly wondering whether it's worthwhile to bring children into such a world, if they're only to serve as atom-fodder in a universal holocaust.

Such feelings of despair, of recklessness, may be particularly marked among our youth. You may see signs of this in your own children. You may be at a loss as to how to reply to their questions, or to give them hope for the future. Out of this, however, some good may come—for it may compel you to keep yourself better informed, to take a greater interest in

your civic responsibilities, to contribute more intelligently to the formulation of a sound, cool-headed public opinion than you've done heretofore. You will not only be able, as a result, better to meet the needs of your young folks, but your country will be more secure—for national security is, after all, founded on the unity of our citizens in times of strain.

You will be plagued by many a "spy scare" and many an outburst of feeling against "Reds" and communists, Some of these will have substance, most won't. You'll hear things said about friends and acquaintances which will trouble you. You'll have to learn to discriminate between persons and ideas which are really subversive and dangerous, and those which are not. Your true communist is, of course, simply a traitorous agent of the Soviet Union, to be treated as such. But the term "communist" is, alas, being loosely applied today to many ideas and many people far outside the actual area of communism (I had it hurled at me just the other day by a lady in a lecture audience because I had said, in answer to a question, that I saw many good points about the proposed Missouri Valley Authority.)

On the other hand, there are loose-thinking folk who would protect the snakes in our national nest even at the cost of national security, on grounds which are little more than mawkish sentimental attachment to "liberal" ideas. You'll have to train your mind to the kind of tough, clear thinking which can avoid both complacency and hysteria. Being a U. S. citizen, a good one, isn't going to be as easy a job as it used to be. From now on it will involve serious and burdensome responsibilities — with dire consequences if those responsibilities are shrugged aside.

As a result of all this anxiety, this deeper thinking, this concern with the future, it's quite possible that we may see in this country a revival of lately-ignored spiritual values, as people seek in a Higher Power that comfort and help which they cannot find within themselves.

Certainly the next few years will, for Americans, be "a time to try men's souls." The outcome will depend a good deal on the quality and substance of the American soul — individual and collective.

Short of war, the impact of the Soviet atomic explosion on your life and your peace of mind will not come upon you all at once. Some of the conditions I've suggested as possible, or probable, may not come about at all. Others may grow upon you slowly, at uneven pace. A tightening strain, one turn of the screw (or of different screws) at a time-slowly rising tension-that is the probable pattern of the immediate future. It won't be pleasant. At times it may seem to be approaching the unendurable. But we can face it if we remember always that our forefathers, who founded this Republic, knew little security either. We've become accustomed to being safe. Maybe that isn't good for us. Maybe that's why, in the infinite wisdom of Providence, that security has been taken from us for a time. If we are to know it ever again, we shall have to earn it as our fathers did. THE END







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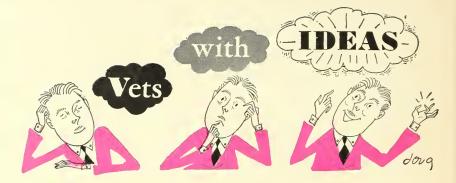
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MONEY IN BOWLS

Like lots of other servicemen, Lt. (j.g.) William Downey and Lt. (j.g.) Norman H. Thompson spent plenty of time talking about what they were going to do when the war was over. It was while they were stationed in Boston that they decided to go into business together. Norman Thompson had once made a wooden salad bowl for his wife, and judging by the number of compliments he had received, he thought that there would be money in making and selling them.

So in June 1946, after both were discharged from the Navy, Downey and Thompson formed The Craftwood Company, manufacturers of fine hard wood bowls. It was not as easy as it sounds. The first bowl Thompson had fashioned was a handmade affair from start to finish. Commercial bowls could not be manufactured in this way; for only the most skilled craftsmen could make them at all, and the process was entirely too slow. So the boys looked into machinery, only to find there was none available that would suit their needs. Both graduate engineers and familiar with tools and shop practices from away back, they designed the machines they needed and built them to specifications. Because their only capital was what they had saved during the war, they held costs to a minimum by doing almost all of the work themselves.

It was November before the great day arrived in which the first bowl was turned out. With their wives standing beside them, the boys started the machinery. A wooden slab buzzed and wheezed through, took shape, and there in Bill Downey's hand was the first bowl — but without a bottom! Obviously, some corrections were necessary, but soon the machinery was adjusted to make bowls complete with bottoms! Then, as they were settling down to their new production schedule, their plant burned down.

It took courage to start all over again, but by May 1947 they were located in the building they now occupy just off Route 1 outside Kittery, Maine. Using all types of hard wood from an area within 300 miles of the factory, they shape bowls of four sizes from those eight inches in diameter to the largest which measure fourteen inches across. They are all of the shallow old-fashioned "chopping bowl" type, this style being easier to serve from

When asked about sales campaigns, Bill Downey told me, "You have to make a product that is wanted by the buying public and at a price they will pay. When you have that, the greatest part of the

job of selling the customer is done."

Questioned further, he said that the original marketing was much like that of any other product of like size and price. Besides supplying the local demand, The Craftwood Company first offered their wares through stores in nearby cities. As production and sales increased, they slowly added to their territory. "We now, of course, distribute all over the country," Bill said, adding, "but that takes time."

As far as Downey and Thompson know, there are only four other wooden bowl factories east of the Mississippi. Theirs is the only one in the State of Maine. Such a success have the boys made of their business that they have hired several helpers.

In addition to earning an adequate living, Downey and Thompson get the same kick out of their creative business that many derive from a hobby. It looks as if theirs is a business that will go on and on; for besides the standard salad bowls, with or without three low legs, they have designed several other items. These, which they plan to turn out as soon as they have enlarged enough to enable them to produce in quantity, include wall holders for ivy, large bowls with bases suitable for holding fruit or knitting, and combination knitting bowls and lamps. The last gadget holds the wife's knitting while she is not working and keeps the ball of yarn from rolling away.

- By Dorothy Tooker

MOBILE HARDWARE STORE

Emmet G. Peterson, ex-Coast Guardsman, dreamed of having a hardware store in his post-war future, but his idea was to bring his store to the people, instead of waiting for people to come to him.

When the City of Seattle offered some surplus transit system busses for sale, Peterson bid himself into ownership of one for \$515 and outfitted it as a complete hardware store, holding everything from nails to door knobs and bathroom fixtures, although in less quantity than would the conventional store. Fixtures for the bus cost him \$1200 and stock \$1700.

Peterson not only serves householders, but also calls on contractors in the Seattle area. He has found a real need for his mobile hardware store, and now plans a fleet of such mobile stores with which to cover Washington, calling especially on isolated farmers and people in the smaller towns. Thus he calls his mobile store the "Statewide."

He operates from 2115 North 80th St., Seattle. — By W. J. Granberg

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My Greatest Fishing Day

(Continued from page 19)

This fight was off Tocopilla, Chile, and it is there the biggest and finest broadbills have been taken and where all the world's records have been set during the last thirteen years. The record now is eight hundred and sixty pounds, seven pounds larger than my best fish. The biggest taken in the Atlantic was caught by Mike Lerner and weighed six hundred and one pounds. Off Chile they have taken six fish weighing over eight hundred and a couple between seven and eight hundred pounds. The fishing only started there in 1934, but some ninety fish have been taken altogether, averaging five hundred ninety-five pounds.

From the moment of my first encounter with the broadbill I was possessed with the idea of catching two in one day. At that time only five men had ever managed to do it, and no women. To me it was the fishing equivalent of two consecutive holes-in-one in a golf match; it was more than ten shut-outs in a single season to a hockey goal tender; it was far more than a no-hit no-run game in the major leagues. It was an idea that haunted me. I talked about it and dreamed about it.

Off Chile in 1939 there was a wild moment when I thought I was going to see the dream come true. I landed a four hundred thirty-six pounder in the morning and that afternoon, for five wonderful minutes, I had a second one on my line. Then he just wasn't there any more. There was no spectacular jump, no shock of sword on leader: there was just the rod gone light in my hands and the empty line trolling behind us. Evidently the hook had torn free. The fish was gone.

It was two years before I got to Chile again, two years in which I wearied my friends with talk, and dreamed, and made plans: what I would do when the time came, if it ever did; and what the fish would do; and the state of the weather and how the sea would look. Then in 1941

I went back to Chile. And in fourteen days of steady fishing I took exactly one fish, and lost eight. I was getting close to the end of my stay, and desperate about my

On Monday morning, June 8, Juan, who was my head guide, turned north along the coast instead of south. Hour after hour we cruised and saw nothing. And then, at a few minutes before eleven, Juan pointed and said, "Albacora," which is the Chilean name for the broadbill.

The sea was blue-green and calm except for a long, easy swell. The fish lay just under the surface, sunning himself, the dorsal fin and part of the tail showing and he looked monstrous floating there, placid and almost motionless. Juan threw the bait over and Victor, at the wheel, turned the boat in toward him, the engine throttled down and steady. We moved close past, looking out and down at the great dark bulk of him, and he made no move to sound and disappear.

It is this custom of sunning itself on fine days that makes the broadbill swordfish an easy prey to commercial fishermen. The broadbill is afraid of nothing in the world, except the Mako shark which sometimes gets them from behind and cuts off their tail, leaving them helpless. But as long as a boat does not change speed it can pass very close to them and they will not move. So it is easy to come over them in a commercial boat with a pulpit at the bow on which the striker stands, never leaving it, and from which he drives his harpoon into the fish, sometimes right through them. A keg is thrown over the side, attached to about five hundred feet of line, and the broadbill pulls this around until he is through. Off Nova Scotia there may be as many as three or four hundred boats following them commercially.

But the job of the sports fisherman is considerably different. The broadbill is primarily a bottom feeder; very few have





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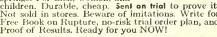
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ever been seen smashing into bait on the surface as the big marlin do throughout the world. Nor will he rise to a trolled bait as the tuna does. So first you must find him on the surface and then present the bait to him, very slowly, carefully, the boat barely underway and the bait kept, if possible, about three to four feet under the surface. And the odds are the broadbill will look sleepily at your bait passing his nose, and ignore it. In 1941 off Catalina a good friend of mine, and one of America's top anglers, baited fiftyfour in one summer without a single strike. Another friend of mine baited seeing him like that, hurtling through the water, I was almost terrified.

It doesn't happen often. In all the years I have fished I have seen it twice: a broadbill racing over the surface after a bait, and within twenty-five feet of the boat slashing into it with all his force, lashing it with his sword and whirling to catch it in his mouth.

The fight was on: the rod arched, the reel sang and my heart went up high and hard against my ribs.

Juan said, "He is hooked in the mouth, Senor.'

"Yes," I said.



around here . . .

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

forty-two that same season without interesting a one. On one occasion I presented the bait sixteen times to a single fish and finally took the bait off the hook in disgust and threw it at him. So merely finding the fish and passing the bait before him guarantees nothing.

Now with Victor at the wheel, the boat barely moving, Juan beside me, I waited, watching the great shadow of the albacora. Then his tail moved, driving his body downward and an instant later came the shock of his sword striking the bait. He had struck from below as they usually do. I waited. And then came the jolt that told me he was hooked.

But even before the fight could get started it was over with. He threw the hook and I sat there cursing, with Juan saying things in Spanish and Victor muttering at the wheel.

I always take the precaution of leaving the bait out for awhile after losing a fish. There is the hope that he will strike it again, but they rarely do. So I left this one out as long as there was hope, and then began to reel in. And just as the tip of the leader began to lift from the water near the stern of the boat, I saw the broadbill. Like a giant marlin he was chasing the bait, rushing down upon it like an express train, and in that instant,

The great majority of the broadbills caught have been hooked outside of the mouth, this because of the way they slash the bait with their swords. Sometimes this makes for a longer and tougher fight, especially if hooked in the dorsal fin. (My wife once landed a 396 pounder in four minutes, the shortest time in which one has ever been brought to gaff, but it was hooked in the eye and so died quickly.) The trouble with hooking them in the mouth is that the mouth is soft and the hook may tear loose. But this time the hook held and in just 38 minutes he was alongside and Meinie, Juan's assistant, had the gaff in him. Juan got the tail rope on; the block and tackle squeaked; and the great fourteen foot body lifted from the water.

It was then, as I stood admiring my catch and realizing that he was the largest I had ever caught up to that time, that beyond him I saw the second albacora not two hundred feet away.

I grabbed Juan's arm and pointed. In the haste that followed we forgot to tie up the fish's mouth and suddenly forty or fifty pounds of squid spilled out onto the deck. Evidently Senor Albacora had taken a late breakfast that morning and now he would be considerably lighter when I got him ashore and weighed him in. But at the time I was not worried about his weight. All my attention was concentrated on that second broadbill, thinking, If I can land him quickly, in a half hour, an hour, I might get another and be the first man who ever caught three in one day!

It didn't work out that way. I hooked him all right, and the fight went on for an hour, and then another hour, and then another. I knew I was tiring, but if the broadbill was he gave no sign of it. The wind had freshened; the swell had increased and got choppy. Juan had a faintly worried look, glancing from water to sky and back again to where the line sliced into the sea and vanished. And I was no longer thinking about a third fish in one day; all my hopes were fastened on that albacora some two hundred feet below the surface. I wanted him as I had never wanted a fish in my life: the dreams of the past few years, the planning and wishing and talking all were concentrated on him. All the skill I had acquired in years of fishing I tried to make use of now. And one thing after another went wrong.

The fish had been on for slightly more than three hours when I heard Juan say, "The Santa Teresita," and I looked around to see Mrs. Farrington's boat heading toward us. It was the first time that day the two boats had been close together.

Now I am no more superstitious than the average fisherman, but I was too keyed up to take chances. If they knew I already had one fish it might jinx me on this second one, or so I thought then, and I warned my crew not to say a word about the broadbill already aboard. Then Mrs. Farrington hailed me and said that Harry Smith, a great Pathe photographer who was down there to make a Sportoscope, wanted to come aboard for pictures of the fight.

I didn't know what to do. I was afraid of the jinx, and yet it wasn't fair to keep Harry from his pictures. I called for him to come ahead, "But for God's sake, be careful!"

Victor looked back from the wheel and nodded. He understood, and he was doing a wonderful job with the boat. So the Santa Teresita came alongside and Harry's equipment was passed over and Harry got ready to jump aboard himself.

That was when the albacora decided to change course. For more than an hour he had been moving steadily northward and we had tried every trick in the business to change him, to make him fight differently and tire himself out more quickly. And now when I wanted him to keep a steady course he changed: the line sang through the water, whipping close to the other boat and I knew it was going to foul and be cut and there was nothing I could do about it.

But Victor, God bless him, was alert. He swung the boat, changing speed, and the line was clear. A few minutes later Harry was safely aboard, the Santa Teresita had moved away, and Harry was staring at the broadbill I'd already landed and saying words of sweet profanity.

So the fight went on for another hour with the sun getting lower and the sea choppier. Wind knocked foam from the tops of the waves now and blew it into our faces. Then there was Mrs. Farrington's boat alongside again to put a second cameraman aboard, and this time the outriggers locked and almost broke. I don't remember what I said, only that it was fast and loud, and to Mrs. Farrington's face it brought a look of what John Keats might have called "wild surmise." My wife is an understanding woman, a passionate fisherwoman herself, so she did not divorce me. But she told me later that despite years of married life some of the words I used that day came to her as a distinct surprise.

The albacora was apparently as fresh



as when I had hooked him. I wasn't. Juan quartered an orange for me and I sucked at it, a trick I had learned playing with the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York. There is a lot of pickup in a mouthful of orange juice. But my muscles were almost as jumpy as my nerves and I remember the look of hurt on Juan's face when I threw a glass overboard because he didn't take it out of my hand as quickly as I expected him to do.

We tried everything on that fish. Time and again we tried to plane him up: turning the boat directly away from him and running out eight or nine hundred feet of line with the drag now tight and putting terrific pressure on the fish, then backing up rapidly while I recovered line. It is dangerous, but often it will make the fish change course and tactics. This one just kept going.

We tried circling him twenty-five or thirty times, then reversing the boat and circling against him in the opposite direction. Senor Albacora was on a northerly course. He kept on it.

The sun touched the water's edge and flattened out like a deflated balloon. The waves reached higher, and the sun was gone. From the top of every swell, now, spray whipped into the boat. And I knew the fury that apparently comes over a broadbill swordfish with darkness. I didn't want to have to fight this one after night-



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fall. But the twilight faded and it was night.

Suddenly I began to recover some line and to lift the fish. Juan, leaning over the side, announced the albacora seemed about done in. Hope gave me fresh strength; I have never worked harder than I did then with the boat pitching in the swells and water flying over me and the crew shouting encouragement. My second broadbill swordfish in one day a dream about to come true. Then at five minutes of seven the leader lifted out of the water and Juan grabbed it and Meinie got home the gaff. It was just six hours and eight minutes after I'd hooked him.

Instantly I was out of the chair and begging the crew to get him aboard. Arthur Swain, the Chilean photographer, had rigged up a searchlight-and a searchlight in those waters may attract shark. I'd had an experience with shark once before, having one attack a broadbill after it was alongside and about to be lifted into the boat. A fish with any kind of teeth marks in him is disqualified as a fair eatch. I didn't want to work six hours and eight minutes (work years really, for today was the climax of years of dreaming and preparing) and then be robbed by a shark in the last minute.

In the glare of the searchlight that fish was the most beautiful thing I had ever seen, a silver blue, and magnified by the water he looked almost as large as the boat. Then, from out of the darkness came the shark. A little blue shark not over three feet long he exploded into the circle of light, charging the swordfish.

I didn't know how Juan moved so fast. When the shark appeared, Juan was leaning over the gunwale with the tailrope trying to get around the albacora. Without straightening he swung the rope, lashing it across the water almost over the shark's nose. The shark whirled away, then turned and charged again, this time out of reach of the tailrope. But Juan had moved with the sure instincts of a man who knows his boat and his business. From the cockpit floor he had grabbed my detachable gaff handle and hurled it, all in one motion. It hit the scavenger squarely on the head and it turned and raced into the darkness beyond the light.

Thirty seconds later the tailrope was on and we were heaving and hauling, and that great, beautiful fish lifted from the water.

The trip back to port that night was the most enjoyable I have ever made. I can't describe the feeling, but I remember it: steering the boat to give Victor a rest, and the wind in my face, and that soul-cleansing feeling of exhaustion and satisfaction. By eleven o'clock we were ashore and weighed in the two fish. And believe it or not, they weighed exactly the same: 617 pounds each. Of course the first would have weighed 40 or 50 pounds more had he not lost his breakfast of squid.

Ashore I learned of the terrible luck my wife had experienced. While I was on the first fish she had baited and hooked an albacora which, according to her crew, was the biggest they had ever seen on rod and reel. She had the fish on 24 thread line and her old 16 ounce rod and brought him alongside after a 50 minute fight. Her



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guide had hold of the leader and everyone aboard got a good look. As a crew member reached for it with the gaff it broke loose from the guide and went under the boat. Mrs. Farrington unbuckled her harness, jumped up and dipped her rod up to the reel over the side, releasing the drag, and so clearing the fish under the stern.

Fifteen minutes later she had fought him alongside again and once more the guide had the leader and once more the fish broke loose and continued to fight. Another 17 minutes and Mrs. Farrington called the sad familiar, "Se fue": the grande albacora had cut the cable leader with his sword. There was no question in the minds of those who saw that fish that it weighed well over 1000 pounds and would have been the largest broadbill ever caught on rod and reel by anyone, man or woman. The next Saturday when I landed an 853 pounder they all agreed that my wife's fish was at least two feet longer.

Four days later my wife's luck changed and she caught one weighing 396 pounds and another going 659 pounds, to become the only woman who has ever caught two broadbill swordfish in one day. The smaller of these was the fish that she hooked in the eye and landed in four minutes, thus setting another record which has never been equalled.

Altogether eight men and one woman have caught two broadbills in one day. The trick has been pulled six times off Chile, once off Catalina by J. W. Jump in 1928, once off Montauk by Norman F. Windsor in 1940, and off Nova Scotia four times: once by Dr. Leon Storz in 1941 and three times by Michael Lerner, in 1936, 1938, and 1941. Lerner, who also got two in one day off Tocopilla, is the only person who has ever accomplished the feat more than once. The first angler to take a double header off Chile was W. E. S. Tuker, who pioneered the great fishing there. He got his in 1934 when he took one weighing 445 pounds and another going 672 pounds. In 1938 F. W. Utz got two and Lerner got his pair there in 1940. The next three anglers got theirs within a period of nine days in 1941. Mine came, as I said, on June 8th; Mrs. Farrington got hers on the 12th; and on June 17th Clarrence Ellis of Pathe took a 741 pounder in five hours and 40 minutes and then went on to get a 651 pounder in 51 minutes, thus topping my pair as the largest two ever caught in one day. Nowhere in the world has a man taken two broadbills in one day since then, and I don't believe anyone has even hooked two in a day since that time.

There is an old saying that a man must be insane or a damn fool to go swordfishing. I won't argue it. But I do know there is no greater thrill than seeing that high sickle fin and tail above the water, miles off shore, and the sun beating down and the sea glassy. It does something to the pit of your stomach. THE END

How To Pick A Dog

(Continued from page 27)

Airedale is a lively medium-sized dog. The miniature Schnauzer and Poodle are merry small dogs. On the other hand, if you are inclined to be nervous and annoyed by barking, you might like the Basenji, or barkless dog. Bulldogs make little noise and have placid, easygoing dispositions.

Now, consider your budget. Toys like Pomeranians and Chihuahuas thrive on a daily diet of from a quarter to a half cup of dry meal food and the larger Beagle (second in popularity to the Cocker) needs only a cup and a half. The Great Dane, however, requires ten cupfuls - plus a pound and a half of fresh meat. Spaniels look well-groomed with regular brushings, but such breeds as Poodles, Airedales, Kerry Blues and Scottish Terriers, to look smart, require professional strippings, pluckings and trimmings.

Before making a final decision attend a dog show. Last year there were more than 2,300 American Kennel Club-sponsored events held all over the United States, Hawaii and Alaska and chances are that, regardless of where you live, a short trip will give you an opportunity to attend a show for a close-up inspection of the recognized breeds. Walk around and talk to owners - they love to talk about their dogs-about the temperament, food consumption, constitution, grooming and exercise required by breeds in which you're interested. You can compare prices and characteristics you desire and you might even find a breed that you never before heard of that would be exactly what you wanted.

A letter to the American Kennel Club, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will bring dates and locations of all dog shows in your section. If you're interested in Sporting Breeds and would like to see field trials for Pointers and Setters, write the American Field, registration body of the Field Dog Stud Book, 222 West Adams, Chicago. There were more than 500 of these trials last year.

All recognized breeds have sponsoring clubs to handle their affairs. If you are considering several breeds you can write these clubs for detailed information and, chances are, you will receive quick, free answers to all your questions and with names of good kennels in your section. The Gaines Dog Research Center, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, will furnish addresses of any of these organiza-

If it is impossible to attend a dog show you can get information in your public library. Books are available that show pictures of various breeds, and describe characteristics, care, handling, feeding and other information. The American Kennel Club has available one of the best of these, "The Complete Dog Book," and Whittlesey House recently published "A Gallery of American Dogs" by Harry

When you decide on your breed don't gamble—buy from a reputable place. The



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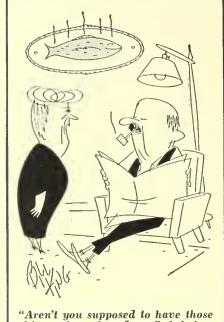
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Gaines Dog Research Center estimates that there are now more than 22 million dogs in the United States—approximately one to every three families. Dogs represent an investment of more than 500 million dollars and this, naturally, attracts some gyp artists.

Sellers are classified as fanciers or breeders, back-yard dealers, puppy factories and dealers. Most low-priced stock comes from the last three. There are, of course, reliable back-yard breeders, with one bitch, who produces good puppies. However, there are many who fall into the "puppy factory" class and produce only for quick sales. This type rarely knows or cares anything about genetics or health. And, unless you know how to detect faults as well as illness symptoms, chances are you'll get stuck.

A young puppy often doesn't show the effects of poor diet and illness when you are picking him. He might be full of worms and actually in late stages of distemper and, unless you are experienced, you may miss the symptoms. Your "bargain" pet may die within a few days or, at best, you'll spend more for medical fees than two dogs purchased from an established breeder would cost.

Then there is the matter of not knowing what breed of dog you're getting. Many gyp artists work the highways. Typical of this type is a man and his wife who were recently exposed by the American Kennel Club for giving spurious papers on alleged purebreed puppies. This couple would buy up litters of mongrel puppies. Then they'd set up a roadside stand, usually near an estate noted for its fine dogs. Their twelve-year-old son would allow tourists to believe he was the estate owner's son selling surplus purebreds. Selling price was \$10, or as much more as the glib youngster could chisel. If you insisted, "papers" would be provided. When finally arrested they admitted to having sold thousands of mongrel puppies in this fashion.



"Aren't you supposed to have those things cleaned and stuffed before you hang them?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Another dangerous risk is the salesman who wanders around city streets with his arms full of "purebreed" puppies. The Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals carries on an unceasing war against these operators, many of whom do such things as crimp the ears of a mongrel puppy with a hot wire to give him the appearance of one of the pure

Since the dog you bring into your home is going to be part of your house-hold for a long time (the average dog's lifespan is now twelve years) you owe it to your family to buy from a reputable breeder or dealer.

Most kennels and dealers whose advertising is accepted by better magazines are legitimate. Or, if you are in doubt, you can always write the organizations I have mentioned.

Good kennels represent a huge investment involved and, as much of their business is directly due to recommendations from former satisfied customers, it is simply good business for them to see that you get your money's worth.

It is a good idea, if possible, to visit several kennels. Tell the operator what you want in color, age and sex, and the price you can afford. Prices usually start at about \$50 and range up, depending on the breed, age and whether you want a pet or show dog.

The best age to buy is from 3 to 4 months old. By this time the pup has been weaned and received all his inoculations. He is ready to be trained in the way you want and, remember, it is easier to teach new habits than change those you don't like. There's no truth to the old legend that you should let the kennel take chances with diseases until the pup is grown. A dog of three years can have distemper as well as one of three months And the price of a dog goes up in direct ratio to the time he remains in the kennels.

A good kennel will also furnish a written record of all wormings and inoculations as well as a suitable diet and feeding schedule. Don't accept a printed written, or typed pedigree of your dog's ancestry - this is too easy to fake. Ask for the litter registration number (without which you can't register your pup) and an official application form requirec for registration with the American Kennel Club or Field Dog Stud Book and see that it is signed by the breeder. This will help you avoid sharpers for falsifying pedigrees is forgery in some States, and a punishable fraud everywhere, and many now won't take a chance on prosecution.

A reputable kennel should allow you to return your purchase within ten to

The Five Breeds of Dog That Most People Buy

BREED	CHARACTERISTICS	CITY OR COUNTRY	APPROX. COST OF YOUNG PUPPY	GROOMING OR CARE
Cocker Spaniel	Very appealing, lovable—gay personality—good as children's companion.	Both – in the country some can be trained as a hunting dog as well as house pet.	About \$50 and up.	Coat, long and wavy, requires care and oc- casional expert trim to look its best.
Beagle	Gay and good tempered. Lively and sturdy. A good choice for children.	Preferably country where his hunt- ing ability can be put to use. Small in size, is a clean and affectionate house pet.	\$40 and up.	Needs no special grooming beyond usu- al brushing, bathing, toe nail trim.
Collie	Majestic, reliable even tem- perament. A beautiful dog and very intelligent.	Excellent country dog, heavy coat protects in all kinds of cold, wet weather. Can be useful on farm or just as home pet – kindly disposed toward children.	About \$50 and up.	Needs no special grooming beyond brushing, bathing, toe nail trim.
Boxer	Mild disposition — good natured—even temperament. Good with children but a little large for a small child to handle on a leash until the dog is trained not to pull ahead.	Space of country is more suited, but will adapt himself readily to apartment living and leash exercise.	About \$85 to \$150 and up.	Needs no special grooming beyond brushing, bathing, toe nail trim.
Boston Terrier	Affectionate and lively with gentle disposition. Excellent children's companion.	Either one, but is particularly suitable for city dwelling.	\$50 and up.	No extra grooming be- yound brushing of his sleek smooth coat.

twelve days after purchase if you're not satisfied. This will give you time to take your pet to a veterinarian for examina-

Picking your pet at the kennel is another big step. Look at your prospective pet's dam and ask to see the sire if possible. This will give you a preview of what your pet will look like when grown. Then watch the entire litter for awhile. Experienced fanciers will select the pup that appears to take the initiative in rough play or shows boldness by growling and pushing in first to the food pan. Be careful of the particularly shy one. Extensive training may turn him into a prize-winning show dog, but this trait often indicates he may be less healthy or grow into an unsociable, one-man-type

Don't handle puppies until the kennel owner suggests it. He is always afraid of distemper and this dread disease is easily carried. When he learns you haven't been handling other dogs of dubious health he'll be glad to have you fondle his stock.

When you find one you fancy take him off from the others. See how he acts when spoken to and if he'll follow you when you walk away. One of the best signs is that, when you speak, he will roll his eyes in your direction before turning his head. The healthy dog is most likely to be the tail-wagging tyke which shows interest in his surroundings.

Examine him carefully. His coat should be shiny and clean, with no sore or bare patches, his eyes clean and not redrimmed or watery. Look in his mouth his teeth should be white and clean and his gums rosy-pink, not pale and whitelooking. His nose should be wet and cold. Look at the skin, especially around the joints, stomach, under forepaws, hind legs and inner ears for rash. Look for twitching muscles that may indicate chorea.

Watch for a distended stomach - this may mean he has worms. Look at the pads of his feet and see that they are firm and that he runs with a smooth gait.

What about sex? The male is more spirited and aggressive, the female more quiet and retiring. Experts tend to prefer the female because she is easier to train, housebreak and control, is more affectionate and less inclined to roam. She can produce puppies but when offspring are not wanted she can be kept indoors during twice-a-year periods or boarded at a kennel. There is now a repelling deodorizer that tends to make her repulsive to males. Another advantage is that, because the male is more in demand, the price for a female is usually less.

Now, go out and start looking for that dog. But remember what one wag said: "Choosing a dog is like picking a wife. Be sure you're suited to each other - you're going to spend a lot of time together.'

THE END

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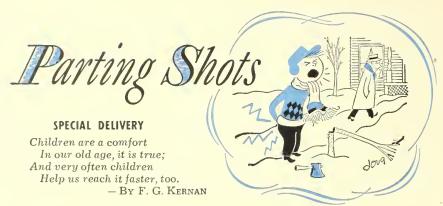
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SAFE IN JAIL!

It was two days after a big party when two friends met on the street.

"Well, old man," said one of them, "how did you get along after I left you the other night? Did you get home all right?"

"No," was the reply. "A policeman saw me and he took me to the station and I had to spend the night in jail."

had to spend the night in jail."

"You sure were lucky," said the first.
"I got home!"

— By DAN BENNETT

NIGHT PUZZLE

I needed my sleep, but sleep seemed to have flown,

Counting sheep proved to be no entrancer;

I lay guessing who had been ringing the phone

I wouldn't get up to answer.

- BY RUTH CHRISTIANSEN

MORAL AS YOU SEE IT!

Six-year-old Willie had a normally sweet tooth and a normally developed aversion to such sinew-builders as spin-ach.

Consequently his dad saw a chance to punch home a moral about what you should eat to grow rugged, when Willie came home from school to announce: "We saw a cartoon movie today. It showed two rats. One got fed on candy and soda. The other rat ate milk and spinach and such."

"And what happened?" asked Dad all a-quiver.

"The rat that ate the candy and pop didn't grow at all," reported Willie. "But the rat that ate the spinach and such grew to be a great big rat."

"And what," said Dad, ready to drive home the moral forcefully, "and what did that teach you, Willie?"

"HOW TO BRING UP RATS," said Willie. - By Andrew Blaskdell

WHAT'S THE USE?

Dad labored hard for eighteen years
To keep the wolf away;
Then daughter up and married one
And brought him home to stay.

— By Ellen Sutherland

NOT BOTTOM UP

In skiing, you start at the top and hope you'll get to the bottom.

- By A. A. LATTIMER

MACHINE AGE

If life's a lyric limousine,
And love's the motor purring,
Money is the gasoline
Without which nothing's stirring.
— By C. L. UMHOLTZ

HANGING'S TOO GOOD!

Among the jurors summoned was a woman who wished to be excused.



"My yes, Madeline, this is good! Pass the mustard, ketchup, and relish, please."

"Well, madam, why don't you want to serve on the jury?" asked the judge.

"I'm opposed to capital punishment."

"But this is merely a case in which a wife is suing her husband for a debt. It seems she gave him a thousand dollars to buy her a fur coat with and he lost it on a horse race."

The woman juror spoke up promptly, "I'll serve. Maybe I'm wrong about capital punishment!"

- By Allene Rushmore

AND IT AGREES WITH ALL CONCERNED

You'd think with plunging necklines
The girls would catch their death,
But they are not affected —

It's men who lose their breath.

- BY HELEN CASTLE

CAN'T SCARE HER

A newly-rich woman was enjoying the luxury of her first maid, but expected too much from her.

"If you don't do more work, I'll have to get another maid, Mamie!" she said one morning.

"That's all right with me," replied the maid, affably. "There's work enough for two around here!"

- By T. J. McInerney

MAD SCENE

On one of my darling's stormy days,
I cultivate the silent knack,
Because the less a husband says,
The less he has then to take back!

— By Thomas Use

FLANK ATTACK

Sam Williams, perpetually in a financial jam, tried to explain to his wife that he just couldn't give her a check.

"It would only come back, dear," he pointed out. "My bank account is already overdrawn."

"Well, give me one anyway," she insisted, "and make it for five hundred dollars. I want to pull it out of my handbag with my handkerchief at the bridge club this afternoon."

— By Lon Perry

DILEMMA

A puzzling little addition
To me has always been,
"There will be no admission,"
Then how do we get in?

— By Veda Neville Conner

MAN OF HIS WORD

Half-way through his sales talk, an energetic salesman was interrupted by his prospect. "No need to waste your breath, young fellow," the householder stated. "I have a carpet sweeper."

"That's fine!" exclaimed the undaunted salesman. "I can give you a liberal allowance on your old one as down payment on a new model."

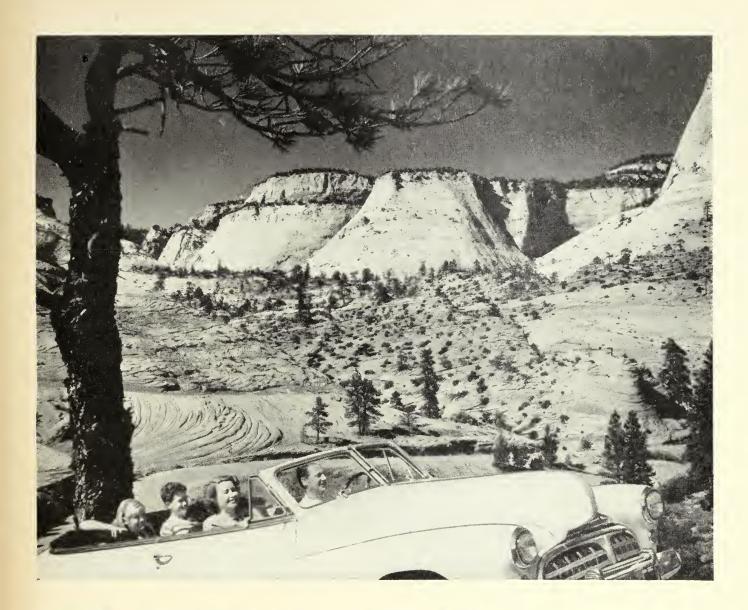
The prospect showed signs of yielding, but finally shook his head. "Nope," he said decisively, "I can't trade with you. After all, I said I'd take her for better or for worse."

— By Webb B. Garrison

WE QUIT SMOKING

It's tough from the weed to part again, But worth it when we start again.

- By A. T. Spring



The Armstrongs see the country...

Like he always promised, Dad has bundled the family into the ear to show them this great big country. There's lots to see—and they've seen lots. Historic places, mountains, deserts—new things—strange things—and wonderful! Seems like they're full up to here from looking.

Not everything is strange, though. Stores all the way across the country carry the products the Armstrongs know and recognize. And how do they recognize them? By brand name—the name the manufacturer gives a product so that people can tell it from any other.

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... AND THOUSANDS MORE AGREE!



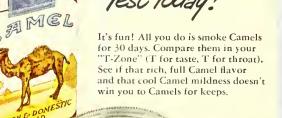
"CAMELS AGREE with my throat—and they sure taste great!" says Ed Paxton, chemical engineer.



EDITORIAL ASSISTANT Virginia Walcutt: "Camels met the test—they certainly agree with my throat!"



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"THE 30-DAY TEST taught me there's no cigarette like a Camel!" Tod Crone, travel agency owner.



SPORTSWOMAN Jean French: "Camels tasted so good I've changed to Camels for keeps!"